EVENING EDITION

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BRITISH AIR POWER IN BURMA NOW PRACTICALLY WIPED OUT; MORE THAN 100 PLANES LOST

Assault of Japanese Air Units Bring Good Results

KUPANG SUFFERS RAID

Domei

UNNAMED BASE, February 2.—The British air force in Burma is virtually non-existent following a series of devastating assaults by Japanese Army aircraft which have resulted in the shooting down or demolishing of more than 100 British planes, according to field dispatches reaching here.

Almost all the Tomahawk fighters sent from western Asian fronts to Burma have thus far been disabled by the Japanese, and there remains only a Chungking air corps composed of American volunteer fliers, the dispatch also disclosed.

Kupang Field Raided

Domei

SAIGON, February 2.—The Arip News Agency reported from Melbourne today that Australian authorities have admitted the bombing on January 30 of the Kupang airfield, on Dutch Timor, by Japanese Naval aircraft.

Occupation Admitted

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 2.—The Japanese occupation of Pontianak, on the west coast of Dutch Borneo, has been confirmed by a United Press report from Batavia intercepted here.

Attempting to minimize the loss of Pontianak, the U.P. correspondent declared, "The loss of Pontianak, although serious, is again not decisive."

The correspondent added that "the western part of Java is now likely to be in for increased air attacks as Batavia is now only 430 miles from a possible Japanese air base in Pontianak."

City of Moulmein Described

Moulmein is a very old town. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the Portuguese occupied the town, and made it their base of operations in East Asia, but the silting up of the Salween River soon made it impossible for the town to continue to be useful as a port. Trade therefore shifted to the port of Rangoon which has a much better harbor.

Moulmein is situated on the left bank of the Salween River, and is elongated in shape like the city of Kobe in Japan. It is the most sanitary town in the whole of Burma. The town is surrounded by verdant green vegetation and is picturesque with its many ancient Buddhist temples. The temples are all situated on the higher ground at the back of the town. Below the temples are the streets and houses of the natives. Most of the houses are rice and timber-shops.

Moulmein is 160 kilometers by rail from Rangoon, and the journey takes nine hours. The railway does not run direct to Moulmein, but stops on the right bank of the Salween River at the town of Martaban.

The population is about 50,000, and consists of Burmese, Indians, Chinese and Eurasians. There are about 15 Japanese, most of whom are dentists, photographers and store-keepers.

Rice and teak are the chief products of the hinterland. The rice grown here is known as Kouchi, and has a rather sweet taste. It is exported mostly to Germany. The teak is transported from the forests in the interior by means of the river. Elephants are employed to pick out the large trunks of trees that come floating down the river. Moulmein is also famous as a center of gold and silver handicraft.

The rainy season lasts from May to October, and the rest of the year is comparatively dry. It is the region of heaviest rainfall in Burma, but the town is so well-built that the streets never get slushy even after the heaviest rainfall.

Since the silting of the river prevents large ships from touching at Moulmein, Martaban on the opposite side of the river serves as the outlet of the articles that Moulmein exports. A splendid motor road, beside the railway, runs from Martaban to Rangoon. The scenery all the way to Rangoon consists of nothing but rice-fields. At present the dry season has set in, and the paddy-fields are all baked dry and hard under the scorching sun.

Fruits such as the durian, the mangosteen, the pineapple and others, are grown on the island of Bilinjan opposite Moulmein.

Recently, the British built an airfield in Moulmein to strengthen the Singapore-Rangoon air-route.

Cabinet Resignation Reported From Egypt

Domei

BERLIN, February 2.—The Egyptian Cabinet headed by Hussein Sirry Pasha resigned office today, according to a message from Cairo received in Ankara and relayed here by the German News Agency.

REFUGEES FLOCKING TO WAR-FREE AREAS

Johore Bharu, Batavia Swarming With Non-Combatants Ousted From Singapore

Domei

ON THE MALAY FRONT, February 2.—With fighting having ceased in Johore Bharu countless tens of thousands of Malay, Indian, and Chinese refugees from Singapore have been swarming into the northern sector of Johore Bharu since early this morning.

In direct contrast to the tide filling into Singapore Island, these refugees have come to seek the protection of the Japanese Forces, and with the return of peace and order in Johore Bharu, thousands of refugees have begun to show their faces.

According to the refugees, the British authorities have compulsorily ordered all civilians other than Englishmen to evacuate to the east coast of Singapore Island.

Evacuation from Singapore has been carried out to relieve the shortage of water, bread, and meat, and these evacuees have humbly submitted to the advices of the British authorities.

Batavia Swamped With Fleeing

According to a dispatch reaching Shanghai from Batavia, Sunday, refugees from Singapore have been rushing into Batavia and 600 American, British and Indian women arrived in Calcutta in two evacuation ships Sunday, says the Asahi.

Frightened by the swift drive of the Japanese Forces and giving up Singapore, many American and Britishers have been successively sailing over to Java, Dutch East Indies, and taking shelter in Batavia. All the hotels in the city are flooded with these refugees and many are forced to stay in small inns in the suburbs of the city or the summer houses at the top of the mountain.

Those who cannot get accommodation in inns and summer houses are being sent to Australia and the United States.

Among the refugees were Mrs. I. Morrison, a correspondent of the London Times to Singapore, K. S. Walker, a correspondent of Reuter News Agency, Y. MacDaniel, a U.P. correspondent to Singapore and other correspondents of A.P., Chicago Tribune and London Daily Mail. They are said to be busily engaged in typing the news from early morning to midnight.

These evacuees told newspapermen that the terrific bombing of the Japanese Air Forces was the acme of exactitude; military establishments around the city had completely been blasted by their bombardment and the gay quarters and shopping centers are barely managing to continue business.

RIOS, NEW CHILE CHIEF

Elected President by Convincing Margin Over Ibanez

Domei

SANTIAGO, February 2.—Juan Antonio Rios today was elected by a convincing margin to the presidency of Chile, succeeding the late Pedro Aguirre Cerda who died on November 25.

The results of the presidential selections have not yet been officially announced; however, an unofficial poll reveals that Mr. Rios received approximately 250,000 votes against 202,000 votes polled by General Ibanez, out of a total 582,000 electoral votes.

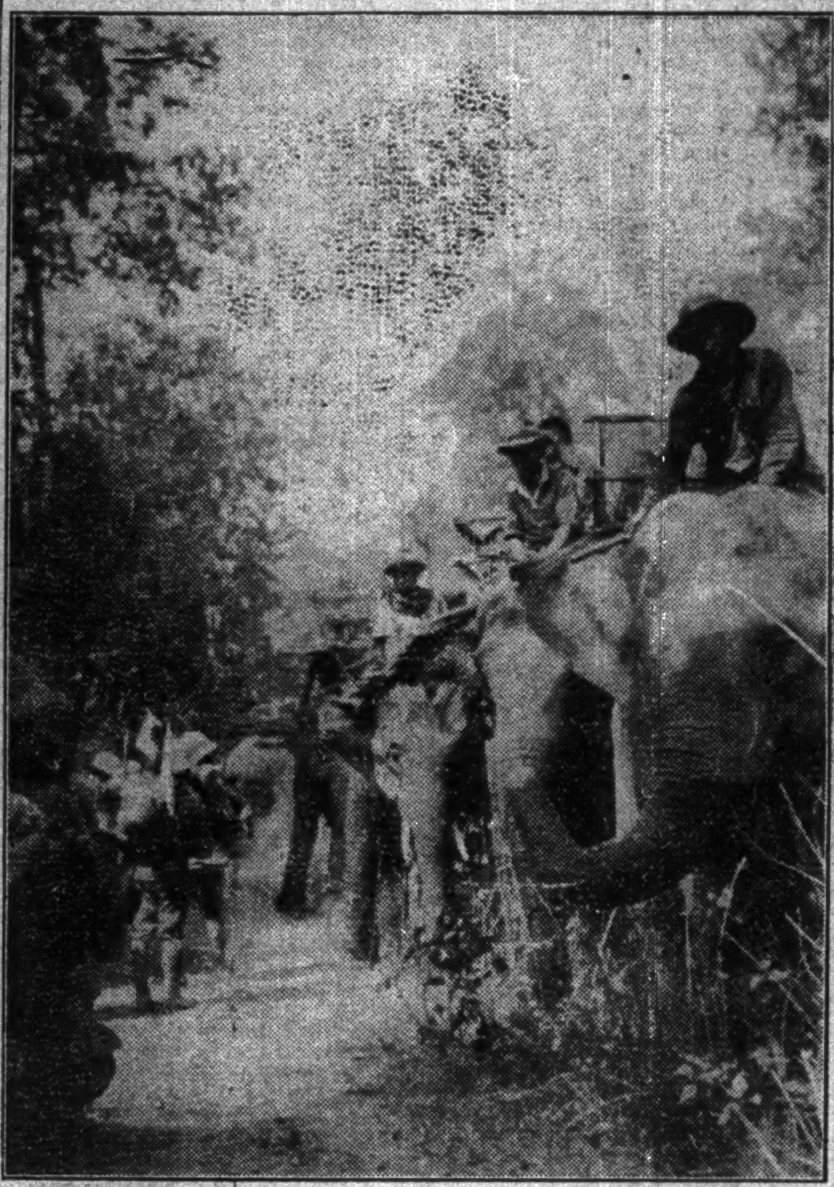
Late President Cerda was elected to the presidency on October 25, 1938, and assumed office December 24, 1938, for a six-year term which was to have expired in 1944.

Turkish Policy Unchanged

Domei

BERLIN, February 2.—Premier Reyfik Saydam, of Turkey, in a radio speech last night declared that Turkey's foreign policy, formed at the outbreak of the present World War, remains unchanged despite the present international situation, the German News Agency reported from Ankara today.

Natural Tanks in Action



Thailand, now at war with America and Britain, has utilized the huge pachyderms, with which the country abounds, in its cooperative actions on the Burma front. Shown above is a elephant unit being greeted by Japanese troopers, on the march. (Censored by War Ministry)

LOWER HOUSE WORK PRACTICALLY ENDED

Approval of General Budget Expected Today—Peers' Committees Continuing Labors

The House of Representatives is expected to approve unanimously without any revision the general budget for the fiscal year of 1942-43 at its plenary session this afternoon. The approval by the House of Representatives today, will mean that the House concluded the examination of the vast general budget amounting to ¥8,628,000,000 and approved it in 13 days since it was submitted to the House. The general budget bills will be immediately sent to the House of Peers.

When the plenary session of the Lower House is opened at 1 p.m., Chairman Matsumura of the Budget committee will report on the finding of the Committee on the general budget bills submitted by the Government. Then, Budaiyu Kogure, Kokusan-domei, Masazumi Ando, Doko-kai, Yoshimichi Tsuboi, First Room, and Ryozo Makino, Doko-kai, will speak in support of the budget bills, representing respective groups in the House.

With the approval of the general budget bills, the House of Representatives will conclude the major portion of its duties at the present session, and other bills now before the House will also be speedily disposed of.

The House of Peers held no plenary session today, and only the committees on the revision of the Postal Law, the bill on the Southern Development Bank Law, and the bill on the special subsidy to arms manufacturing enterprises held their respective sessions in the morning.

At the session of the Lower House committee on the Bank of Japan Law, Monday, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya explained that the national fund to be mobilized in the fiscal year of 1942-43 would be about ¥45,000,000,000 based on the national income. Of this total amount, about ¥30,000,000,000 will be used as the Government fund and also as funds for production expansion, while the remaining ¥15,000,000,000 will be devoted to the fund for public livelihood.

That is to say, the Government fund will consist of ¥16,000,000,000 of bond issues, and tax revenue of about ¥8,000,000 or a total of ¥24,000,000,000. The fund for production expansion will be about ¥6,000,000,000, or same as in the present fiscal year. Thus, the total Government fund and production expansion fund will be about ¥30,000,000,000.

Price Control Set

Domei

MANILA, February 2.—In order to prevent wartime profiteering and to curb the rising tendency of commodity prices, the Japanese military authorities here have announced that price control regulations will be enforced, effective February 7. The announcement warned that drastic punishment will be meted out to all persons violating the new regulations.

HITLER MEN BATTLE DESPITE SNOWSTORM

Fierce Combat Rages on Southern Sector of Eastern Front, High Command Says

Domei

BERLIN, February 2.—Despite raging snowstorms, German and Soviet forces yesterday engaged in fierce fighting in the southern sector of the eastern front, the High Command announced today.

German forces repulsed numerous Soviet attacks in the central and northern sectors of the front, while army artillery effectively shelled important military establishments in Leningrad, the communique said.

Referring to the battle of Britain, the communique said a German fighter plane bombed three merchant ships off the southeast coast of England.

In North Africa, Axis tank units were said to have occupied Barce and Elabiar, in Cyrenaica. Axis fighter aircraft reportedly cooperated with German and Italian troops in land operations and set fire to British supply dumps at Marsa Matruh, Libya, yesterday.

Meanwhile, German submarines were said to have sunk a destroyer off the Canadian coast. Other German submarines reportedly have sunk a corvette to the west of Gibraltar, a guardship off the Cyrenaica coast and another guardship off Murmansk.

From January 24 to 30, the Soviet air force lost 164 airplanes, of which 94 were shot down in air combats, 13 by anti-aircraft artillery and the remainder on the ground, the communique said, adding, 33 German aircraft were lost on the eastern front during the same period.

Malta Raided

Domei

BERLIN, February 2.—German aircraft yesterday effectively raided the island of Malta, destroying 13 British aircraft on the ground and badly damaging a large number of other planes, as well as causing considerable destruction to barracks and landing grounds, the German News Agency reported today.

British Troops Retreat

Domei

ROME, February 2.—Local fighting raged yesterday at Jebel, the High Command announced today. Enemy troops which attempted to halt the victorious advance of Italian and German troops were defeated.

Despite bad weather, Axis aircraft repeatedly attacked the retreating enemy, as well as anchored ships in Tobruk harbor.

In the course of attacks on Malta, the German air force scored a direct hit on a hangar, starting a big fire, the High Command said.

Rommel Lauded

D.N.B.

MADRID, February 2.—Colonel-General Rommel's advance in Cyrenaica prompted Spanish military circles who are close to the General Staff to make a thorough study of the fighting in North Africa.

When the British started their offensive last November they had two chief

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AUSTRALIA WORRIED OVER WAR OUTLOOK AS DANGER NEARING

Cabinet and Army Leaders Meet to Discuss Strengthening of Defenses

VIEWS SEEN CONFLICTING

British and Australian Newsmen Exchange Opinions on Aid by Motherland

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—With Australia's safety threatened by the fall of Johore Bharu and the imminent collapse of the British stronghold of Singapore, Francis Ford, Australian War Minister, today called the Australian Cabinet and leaders of the army, navy and air force for the purpose of discussing means of strengthening Australia's defenses, reports received here from Melbourne reveal.

Well-informed Australian sources, commenting on the meeting today, said that defense measures, taking into consideration the reverses suffered by the Allied forces in Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies, were adopted. The same sources added, however, that due to military reasons, details of the meeting could not be disclosed.

Opinions Seen Conflicting

Recently the Daily Express, London, published the arguments of Australia and England as presented by Morley Richards of the Daily Express, and E. W. McAlpin of the Sydney Daily Telegraph. Richards explained how it is impossible for England to extend help to Australia under the existing condition, but McAlpin expressed Australia's unwillingness to be made a tool of England and be attacked by Japan.

Australia is angry because England does not give it needed help when its very existence is threatened. The heated discussion between Australia and England on the question of the importance of the Atlantic or the Pacific is only one indication of the approaching breaking-up of the British Empire, that has particularly been threatened with the imminent fall of Singapore and increasing danger to Australia.

The present tragic condition of the British Empire is clearly reflected in this controversy between England and Australia, and it is interesting to hear how both sides are arguing for their respective interests, being unable to regard the British Empire as a whole.

Richards: In the face of Japan's approaching menace, you Australians seem to have lost sight of the focus of the World War. In order to win in the current war we must map out a plan including the whole British Empire. It will be of no use to protect the British Empire partly and separately. All available resources should be allotted to important areas and these resources should not be stored away for the purpose of defending the specified areas.

McAlpine: But, you Englishmen forget that we are in a position different from yours. Australia sent its troops for the sake of the British Isles. Our soldiers have fought in Libyan deserts, in Greece and Crete. Moreover, they fought over the British Isles and are now fighting for the sake of the British Isles.

Richards: You are not right in saying so. They fought not for the British Isles, but for the whole British Empire, you should say.

McAlpin: Listen to me. You should not forget that AIF (Australian Imperial Force) should be distinguished from Australian troops. The AIF is the Volunteer Army symbolizing the adventurous spirit of Australian youth. And despite the fact that our enemy is closing in on the threshold of Australia, our brave young men are fighting in Central Asia 9,000 miles away from their homeland and over the British Isles 12,000 miles away from Australia. In addition, in the battle of Malaya we Australians were solely entrusted with the task of defending the peninsula singlehanded.

Richards: Wait a moment. British and Indian troops surpassed Australian troops in number in Malaya. It was most easy to send munitions from Australia. So Australia was entrusted with the task. Only restriction in sending guns, planes and troops from the British Isles is a shortage of bottoms. If we have ample shipping we can send you all that you require. But some more time will be needed before we have ample shipping.

McAlpin: I can understand what you say on this point. But why was it impossible for you to send bombers by air. Bombing planes could be sent even in case of a bottom shortage. What you say is no more than an excuse for your negligence in the execution of your duties. We feel Australia is a "pawn" in the current war.

Richards: Don't be so pessimistic. Of course, Australia is not a "pawn". Australian troops are fighting for the destruction of Germany, hand in hand with New Zealanders, Britishers, De Gaullists and Greeks. This is a Britisher's duty and yours too.

McAlpin: But, Englishmen seem to have forgotten the existence of Japan. What Australians should like to

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13 ENEMY WARPLANES BAGGED IN MASS-RAID OVER SINGAPORE ISLE

Tribute to Fallen Comrade

With Singapore near at hand, a Japanese soldier offers floral gifts at the grave of a warrior hero, who yesterday, was a comrade-in-arms. Along the route of the brilliant Japanese drive in Malaya, many such scenes are daily seen, with the living pledging to the dead that their sacrifice shall not have been in vain. (Censored by War Ministry)

Air Duel Seen Costly to Enemy—Seletar Again Hit

ENEMY SHIFT TROOPS

In a communique issued at 8:40 p.m. on Monday, the Imperial Headquarters announced that Japanese Army aircraft, mass-raiding Singapore last Saturday afternoon, shot down 13 enemy fighters in a duel over Singapore Island.

The announcement reads:

"The Japanese Army Air Force operating on the Malay front, in mighty formations, relentlessly raided Singapore last Saturday afternoon.

"The Japanese formations, besides blowing up important military establishments at the Seletar airfield, brought down 13 enemy planes, of which three are not yet confirmed, during a spectacular air combat over Singapore Island against 19 British Hurricane and two Buffalo fighters.

"One Japanese fighter dived headlong against the enemy target."

Enemy Shift Troops

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN MALAYA, February 2.—Indicating possible British plans for mass evacuation of Singapore, the enemy forces there are filling all highways in a major transfer to the southern part of the island, it was reliably reported today by reconnaissance patrols.

It was also revealed that British military authorities were attempting to carry away every possible military facility to their new positions.

Bombing Is Described

An interesting eye-witness account of conditions on both sides of the Straits of Johore is given by a special correspondent of the Yomiuri in an article on February 3. The report is as follows:

"I entered Johore Bharu on February 1, on my bicycle, and pedalled furiously through the empty streets to a small hill near the Johore Bharu railway station. From the top of this hill I could see the causeway clearly. The British had tried to blow up the causeway, and the first rupture in this vital link between Johore and Singapore could be seen about one-third of the way across. The shore of the island across the straits was fringed by the green of mangrove-trees, interspersed with the red roofs of civilian houses. Here and there enemy pill-boxes gleamed white in the sun. The muzzles of several cannon pointed this way could be also clearly seen.

"I crouched low on the hillock, surrounded by brilliant tropical flowers, and gazed intently across the straits. All of a sudden, puffs of smoke and flashes of flame darted across my range of vision. Almost immediately after, the air was rent with terrific detonations. The British across the straits had seen the

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Japanese Forces Active Over Wide Area As Battle for Singapore Now Under Way

Across the 1,000 meter wide Johore Straits, Japanese and British artillery have started blazing away at each other as the Japanese legions after their incredible whirlwind drive down the jungle covered Malay Peninsula reached the southernmost tip of the Asiatic mainland, impatiently eyeing the battered ruins of the once proud causeway which linked Johore Bharu with Singapore.

As the last British soldier scurried across the Johore causeway to leave the Malay Peninsula behind forever, and as the first Japanese mechanized units rumbled into Johore Bharu, one phase of the Greater East Asia War ended and the battle of Singapore began.

Within Singapore itself, confusion reigned and Governor Sir Shenton Thomas, appealing to the people to remain calm revealed that reinforcements were on their way.

The 237 square-mile island, however, is admittedly doomed as the British and American public are being prepared for its loss by allied press reports declaring that Singapore's usefulness had long since passed being primarily a naval base.

While Japanese land forces consolidated their position in southern Johore, Japanese planes, maintaining complete supremacy over Singapore, incessantly attacked airdromes and other military objectives on Singapore Island and shot down 13 enemy planes last Saturday, according to a Japanese Imperial Headquarters' announcement.

Meanwhile, although deeply concerned over the fate of Singapore, the Netherlands East Indies had troubles of its own. With fresh Japanese landings on Amboina Island, it became evident that the Japanese would completely control the strategic Molucca passage and the Banda Sea as well as gaining a convenient spring-board for possible Japanese operations as far south as Port Darwin.

Japanese aircraft, too, harassed Dutch defenses throughout the Netherlands East Indies as a series of raids were carried out on Manloa on the Buru Islands, Koepan and Balbano on Dutch Timor, as well as on an allied convoy in the Banda Straits where three transports totaling 19,000 tons were either sunk or disabled.

In Burma, the British forces fared badly, being pushed back by Japanese Forces. Moulmein, Burma's third largest city, only 160 kilometers east of Rangoon, fell into Japanese hands last Saturday, only 12 days after the first Japanese-Thai troops began to push across the Burmese border through the jungle marshland terrain made doubly difficult by torrential rains.

Thus, the usefulness of the Burma route has virtually ended.

In a futile gesture to draw attention from Japanese successes elsewhere, a fleet of enemy warships, including an aircraft carrier, attempted raids on the Marshall Islands at dawn yesterday, but were repulsed with heavy losses as 11 enemy planes were shot down and a number of war vessels were damaged.

On the Bataan Peninsula General MacArthur's forces are still holding out in the Mariveles sector, but reports of heavy gunfire indicated that the Japanese Army had opened a general offensive against the beleagured Americans.

First Phase Over

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—The Sydney Herald, commenting on the opening of the siege of Singapore, declared that the fall of Malaya and Singapore's mobilization means the first phase of the Pacific war has almost ended and that the allied strategists must now prepare for the next phase, according to a Reuters report received here from Sydney today.

The next phase of the war will decide the future of the allied forces in the Pacific, the paper asserted, adding the allies must start now in assembling their forces for this battle.

The journal lamented the fact that "such fine fighting material as the Empire force in Malaya never had a chance to show its valor with success."

Britons Disillusioned

Singapore, so far the most important base for Britain for its relentless extortion and exploitation in East Asia, is now falling before the all-sweeping charge of the Imperial Forces. How this is affecting the interested quarters in Europe was learned Monday through the international radiophone by the Tokyo Nichi Nichi which rang up its Stockholm correspondent.

The Tokyo-Stockholm radiophone talk which ensued was in the following vein:

Tokyo: Japan, having succeeded in occupying Johore Bharu, is ready to make its direct charge on Singapore, the fall of which is imminent. How is this being received in Stockholm?

Stockholm: The report arrived here yesterday morning. Stockholm is surprised at the blitz-advance of the Japanese Forces which even surpasses that of Germany. All reports coming here from London are loaded with perturbation of the British over the situation. They did not expect such an early fall of Johore Bharu. Now they seem to have quite given up Singapore as lost. The military authorities in London is reported yesterday to have ordered all non-combattants in Singapore to evacuate to Calcutta.

Tokyo: Judging from the current war situation in Malaya, there seems to be a great difficulty in withdrawing the whole British forces from there. What do you think about it?

Stockholm: Maybe Britain is expecting the "heroic way" in the manner of Dunkirk. However, they are very uneasy, the chief reason being that the waters around Singapore are not under their control. Although many vessels are now being dispatched to Singapore from the western waters to pick up the evacuees in Malaya, there is slight hope of the evacuation being carried out successfully.

Tokyo: Don't you think that it is too late now to send reinforcements to Malaya?

Stockholm: That's true. Premier Winston Churchill is recently reported to have said in Parliament that the British nation must expect a great deal of bad news than those current. His prediction is coming true now as the fall of Singapore becomes imminent. All Britons at home are now sapped

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JAPAN WILL FIGHT ON UNTIL FOES CRUSHED

Captain Hiraide Praises Heroic Efforts of Navy and Past Sacrifices

"Unless and until our enemies are forced to beg on their knees at Washington and London respectively, the War of Greater East Asia will not come to an end," stressed Captain Hideo Hiraide of the Naval Press Department of the Imperial Headquarters during the course of a gigantic rally on Sunday, sponsored by the Naval Society, Osaka branch, at the Nakanoshima Amphitheater. Captain Hiraide's speech in substance follows:

"The great naval triumphs at Pearl Harbor, off the coast of Malaya and other regions are indeed worthy of the deepest congratulation. Due to vigorous training during peacetime, the sacrifices among the naval officers and men reach a considerable number, many in the Naval Air Units alone having been enshrined annually at the Kasumigaura Shrine.

Perished on Duty

"In 1927, a disastrous collision occurred off Mihogaseki, in which many officers and men perished while performing their duties. The maneuver was being carried on in pitch darkness and consequently, the unfortunate accident was unavoidable. The vigorousness of the training of the Japanese Navy at that time became the cynosure of world attention but, on the other hand, some in Japan severely criticized the strenuous methods employed during these mimic battles. Such training nevertheless continued.

"In those days, many in the Imperial Navy openly declared that they were desirous of participating in a real war because, in such an event, their daily routine would be much easier. It goes without saying that this training under the most adverse conditions served to build up the indomitable spirit of our men and eventually led to the brilliant victories of which we read in the papers today.

"In connection with spiritual power, I wish to state an example here. A country boy of 14 or 15, after undergoing one year of training in the Naval Air Unit definitely acquires a deeply rooted conviction that he must die for the cause of the State. Still another year of training gives him the belief that he cannot afford to, or rather must not, die until he brings the enemy down. The overwhelming victory at Hawaii, off Malaya etc. is indeed ascribable to the strong spiritual power thus built while they were under training.

"Such is the spirit of the Japanese soldier, but who among the American officers and men pray for President Roosevelt; who among them has the indomitable spirit to resolve not to die until he first shoots down an enemy? The presence or absence of such a spirit in the soldier definitely decides the outcome of strategy and eventually the final results of war.

"American submarines are hesitant about plying the waters where there are risks of being sunk. In other words, the American undersea craft dare not attack Japanese transports under escort of the Japanese Navy. What they can attack and already have attacked, are unarmed hospital ships or empty transports returning unescorted after landing troops.

Weather Very Bad

"The unfavorable weather prevalent during December 5, 6, and 7, which crippled the enemy patrol went a long way toward helping the Japanese Forces to carry out their devastating attack.

"Colonel Frank Knox, the American Secretary of the Navy, cried over spilt milk at the Annapolis Naval Academy when he whined that such a debacle could have been avoided at Pearl Harbor had he known of the raid just 30 minutes earlier.

"The Japanese officers and men, however, started off with a firm determination. One of the men, just before he took off, said that if unfortunately he was forced to land, he would kill five enemy soldiers and added, pointing to his temple, that he would save the last bullet for himself. The note scribbled by members of the special submarine flotilla that stole deep into Pearl Harbor later and failed to return, described the certain victory and destruction caused the enemy fleet but made no mention whatsoever of returning alive to their base.

"Another factor which played an important role in bringing about the success at Hawaii was the preservation of strict secrecy. Countless members of the Imperial Navy at that time were just aching to say something, but managed to turn dumb and held back their remarks. During the 5th, 6th and 7th of December, some 3,000 officers and men of our Navy took shore leaves and paid homage at the shrines or strolled innocently about on the Ginza. The Americans, no doubt, never dreamed about preparedness on the part of Japan in the face of such nonchalance.

"Once the war was declared, however, the American Pacific Fleet was virtually wiped out at Hawaii, two of the crack British capital ships were sent to the bottom off Malay Peninsula, and more recently, in a most fair duel between two Japanese and two British destroyers, one of the latter was immediately sunk and the other was forced to flee after sustaining heavy damage.

"Realizing the utter helplessness of the British Navy, it was decided at the Churchill-Roosevelt conference that the traditionally proud British Navy should be included under American command and to cooperate with Dutch and Australian forces. Since this measure was not adequate to compete with the might of the Imperial Navy, it was further announced that the enemy of Britain and America, at least for the time being, is not Japan but Hitlerism, and that consequently, their concentration would be directed along this line. A very clever means of concealing their incompetency against the Japanese Forces.

"According to the message of President Roosevelt to the American Congress on January 6, a stupendous armament plan of astronomical figures was made clear, but Mr. Roosevelt forgets that apart from airplanes and warships, trained soldiers are required in prosecuting a war. But are the Americans prepared to enlist? Viewed from the latest fad among the American youths of dashing to the nearest church, arm in arm with their hurriedly picked companions of life in order to evade conscription, it is hardly possible to believe that they are willing to sacrifice their lives for their country.

Prosperity Bloc Touched

"I wish to state, before concluding my speech, a few words in connection with the common prosperity sphere. Since about six decades ago, the waters surrounding Malaya, Java, Sumatra and Australia were known as the 'Asia-Australian Mediterranean,' a term making a definite distinction between Australia and Asia, but this should henceforth be called the Sea of Greater East Asia.

"When these waters are brought under Japanese control, and various resources are utilized to the fullest extent, there will definitely be no obstacle to waging a prolonged war for a number of years.

"For the utility of the Sea of Greater Asia, however, countless number of merchantmen are required. For importing raw materials to Japan and exporting the finished commodities, a large number of commercial vessels are likewise essential. It must also be considered that in order to assure safe passage for these ships, and increase in the number of warships in the Imperial Navy is also of vital importance. Considered from these angles, I am of the opinion that the current number of vessels in Japan should be increased several-fold.

"The object of the War of Greater East Asia is to chase the fleeing enemy as far as the United States and Britain. It is to be particularly stressed here that the current conflict will be continued until Americans and Britons are brought to their knees at Washington and London, begging the Japanese Empire for peace."

EMPIRE DAY TO BE MARKED BY CEREMONIES AT SHRINES

Various Other Colorful Pageants, Programs to Be Held On February 11

On the occasion of Empire Day, February 11, varied colorful programs are expected to be held all over the country.

In Tokyo, it was announced, felicitation and thanksgiving ceremonies will be held at the Yasukuni and Meiji shrines as well as at the Uyeno, Shiba, Sumida, Kinshi and Fukagawa parks at 1:00 p.m. After the ceremonies, the spectators and participants will pay homage to the Imperial Palace.

At the Shibaura Port, a review will be held, with the Boys' Marine Corps and Students' Corps participating, while an exhibition of national school pupils' compositions is slated at the Prefectural Museum. Department stores in Tokyo will hold flower arrangement gatherings and tea ceremonies, it was further revealed.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, February 3

ASAHI—Dutch East Indies and Australia Frightened
HOCHI—Singapore's Value Gone
MIYAKO—Thankful for War Results
KOKUMIN—British Defeat in East Asia

Dutch East Indies and Australia Frightened

ASAHI

The Imperial Army and Navy Forces succeeded in their landing in the vicinity of Amboina on January 31 and have steadily been expanding their operations. Although the enemy had formerly planned to use the occupied region as a base for their bombing operation on this country, it collapsed before the Japanese attack. Since the advance to that sector of the Imperial Forces forms a direct threat to the Dutch East Indies and Australia, the situation has completely reversed from what it had been dreamed by Britain, America, Australia and the Netherlands less than two months ago. Moreover, the Imperial Forces operating in the Malay Peninsula on the very same day completed the occupation of Johore Bharu and the fate of Singapore is now hanging in the balance.

The fall of Singapore, needless to say, means the control of the entire Malay Peninsula by the Imperial Forces. Sumatra and Java are now within shelling distance of our forces and Borneo, where the Imperial Forces have been scoring glorious war results since the landing there, is now being attacked from the rear. As Amboina, forms a key strategic point of the Dutch East Indies to the east of the Malacca Strait, coupled with the recent occupation by the Imperial Forces of Kendari, in the eastern coast of Celebes Island, the defense of the Netherlands East Indies is now paralyzed.

As the result of the capture of the Bismarck Archipelago, the Imperial Forces have been cutting off the southern route of the British-American-Australian-Dutch joint operations. With the landing of the Japanese in Amboina, Australia, too, is now completely exposed to the might of the Imperial Forces.

While serious discussion has been focussed on the Malay war situation, as more important than the fall of Hongkong, in England, some papers in that country have recently served strong warning on the imminent danger to the Sunda islands region. The fall of Singapore, needless to say, means, one of the greatest disasters for the British Empire, those papers pointed out, adding that the advance of the Japanese Forces in the Sunda region will be a fatal blow for the British.

Despite the fact that the Imperial Forces occupied the entire Malay Peninsula and have rapidly been expanding operations in the Dutch East Indies, that country is not able to obtain military aid from Australia, on which it has depended greatly. Australia, too, exposed to imminent danger, has been asking repeatedly for aid and reinforcements from the United States and Britain but in vain.

Under these circumstances, the Imperial Forces are now closing in on Singapore and have effected a landing on Amboina. They are now ready to commence new operations against the islands of the Dutch East Indies as well as on Australia and New Zealand.

In his administrative address at the outset of the re-convened session of the Imperial Diet on January 21, Premier Hideki Tojo declared that the cardinal point in the War of Greater East Asia is to secure strategic bases in Greater East Asia and to bring the regions with important resources under Japan's control, thereby augmenting our fighting strength. It is the supreme duty imposed on the people behind the guns to do their best for the repletion of our fighting strength in concert with the glorious war results being scored by our gallant forces on various fronts.

Singapore's Value Gone

HOCHI

In only 55 days since their landing in the Malay Peninsula, Japanese Forces have driven as long as 1,100 kilometers in the face of stubborn resistance offered by the enemy. After overcoming various difficulties and hardships the Japanese Forces successfully occupied Johore Bharu, stronghold in the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula at the end of January.

The average speed of 20 kilometers daily by Japanese Forces in their onslaught against the British naval base is unprecedented in the annals of war of the world. It is easily imagined how strongly the Japanese Forces who have already reached within one kilometer from their imminent objective will be impressed. At this news we cannot but feel deep thanks and profound appreciation for their achievement.

The last moment has come for the fate of the entire area of Malaya. The expected general offensive will be launched on Singapore. No matter how impregnable Singapore is the fall of the British naval base into Japanese hands has become a matter of time. Thus the fate of Singapore, the strongest stronghold of the British forces in East Asia, has been sealed.

It goes without saying that the loss of entire Malaya forms a fatal blow to Britain and the United States, who hitherto depended much upon tin and rubber produced there from the point of their national defense.

Even at present, Singapore has lost its importance as a stronghold and all influence established by the British Empire in the past 100 years in East Asia with Singapore as the strategical center is now about to collapse, with the command of the sea and air falling into Japanese hands.

As the result of the Japanese attack effected at the beginning of the war, Greater East Asia, Hawaii the outpost of the United States, has also lost its value. Two of the triangle, Hongkong and Manila, have fallen into Japanese hands, and moreover, Singapore, the last stronghold of the enemy, is on the verge of ruin. Looking back on the history of their aggression on various races in East Asia, how will they feel now?

Thankful for War Results

MIYAKO

The Imperial Forces reached Johore Bharu on January 31, southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. During eight weeks after the landing in the northern corner of the peninsula, they advanced over 1,100 kilometers, covering more than 20 kilometers per day. In view of geographic and other natural difficulties, they had to overcome in their operations, the speed of their advance must be said unprecedented in world war history. During the period, they engaged with the enemy twice per day and repaired five bridges on the average. In addition to large quantities of war supplies, they captured an area almost equal to that Shikoku, Kyushu and Hokkaido combined. We are only filled with profound thanks for the gallant activities and unusual efforts made by the Imperial Forces operating there.

Singapore is about ready to follow the fate of Hongkong now. The pick of the Imperial Forces are now within hailing distance of that famous stronghold from Johore Bharu. With the coup de grace about to be dealt by the Imperial Forces, the greatest base of British domination in East Asia for the past century is nearing collapse.

With the fate of Singapore virtually in Japanese hands, the decision for the Greater East Asia Sea has become the next question. When Hawaii and Singapore crumble the Greater East Asia Sea will become a free sea and Anglo-American influences will be expelled completely from East Asia.

The Imperial Forces occupied Amboina on February 1. Together with the occupation of the Bismark Archipelago this signifies the seizure of strategic control of both ends of Australia by the Japanese. Thus, excepting Australia which is now completely isolated, the entire ocean and numberless islands in that area have become the sphere of our influence. This is the result of less than two months of operations of the War of Greater East Asia.

British Defeat in East Asia

KOKUMIN

The occupation of Johore Bharu means Japanese domination not only over the entire Malay Peninsula but also over the Singapore fortress, with which as the stronghold, Britain in the past 100 years freely carried out its aggressive policy toward East Asia. In this sense, much significance is attached to the fall of Johore Bharu into Japanese hands.

At the same time, this means complete withdrawal of British influence from the entire area of East Asia. It is not too much to say that this is suggestive of the downfall of British influence from the world. Needless to say, the Greater East Asia War aims at the collapse of Britain and the United States. Apart from the question regarding the United States, Britain since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War has lost all interests and concessions including the right regarding stationing of its forces in China. In short, British influence was driven out from Shanghai and Tientsin and Hongkong, and its former strongholds for aggression have fallen into Japanese hands. Moreover, British Borneo is now under Japanese control.

Thus, the British Empire is now destined to collapse not only in the military field but also in the political and economic fields in East Asia.

Hitler Men Battle Despite Snowstorm

(Continued From Page 1)

aims, namely to relieve Tobruk and to destroy the German-Italian forces in order to open the road toward the Tunisian frontier. For this purpose they concentrated two tank divisions and five mechanized divisions, consisting chiefly of Indian troops. This army was much larger in number than the combined German-Italian forces. But the British advance soon lost its driving power and after a few days had to experience the blows landed by General Rommel.

In this battle of unequal numbers and material, General Rommel's strategy excelled that of his adversaries. He succeeded in inflicting very heavy losses in men and material on the enemy right from the beginning and then, by extremely clever maneuvering, in delaying the advance of the British forces for two months until he could count on sufficient reinforcements so as to enable him to start a counter-offensive. Disengaging his forces from the enemy was not altogether an easy task but Rommel carried this out in a brilliant manner although he had to withdraw his forces over a terrain which did not offer any natural obstacles for the defense. Consequently, it was impossible to hide his movements from the enemy. Nevertheless, Rommel succeeded in organizing rear communications and reinforcements for a lightning-like counter-thrust.

The question arises now whether the British have been forced to halt their offensive on account of the difficult terrain or on account of the wear and tear inflicted upon their mechanized forces during the two months of desert warfare. To this it must be stated that the latter reason certainly was the more decisive one. British criticism itself charges the British command with having distributed too methodically the tank forces among the various infantry units, thus making a massed employment of their tanks impossible, a tactic in which Germans are excelling.

The Spanish military experts are of the opinion that the entire British offensive had been badly prepared, a fact that cannot be simply offset by the employment of huge masses of war material. Above all, they are pointing out that, while the Axis forces under Rommel found time and space for a counter-offensive, Italian naval forces and German-Italian air forces relentlessly attacked the facilities of Malta as well as shipping facilities and British naval units in the Mediterranean. In their opinion, the battle in North Africa will continue until one of the opponents has completely defeated the other, in other words, until the Axis Powers have reached the Suez Canal or the British have occupied the most important base in the Mediterranean: Tripolis.

New Chiang Loan Ready

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—The British Government has notified the Chiang regime at Chungking that it is prepared to lend a sum up to £50,000,000 on the basis of the British-Chungking agreement for the supply of arms and munitions, according to a London

Japanese Seen Active Over Wide War Area

(Continued From Page 1)

of the fighting spirit, so crestfallen are they that they are not bringing complaints to Churchill, but are accepting their fate with resignation, it seems.

Tokyo: How will the German war front move after the expected fall of Singapore?

Stockholm: Germany will then concentrate its activities in Malta and in North African operations. The North African front, where some remarkable offensives by the German side were recently reported, will especially show brilliant war achievements. All in all, along with their move to annihilate the British elements in the Mediterranean, the combined German and Italian operation around North Africa will move gradually to the east.

Tokyo: Do you mean to say that the Axis war front will be gradually moved to western Asia?

Stockholm: Yes. Then there will be ushered in a situation where the British armies in western Asia, including India, will be isolated from both the east and the west.

Tokyo: The most important question then will be Turkey's move. How will that country move?

Stockholm: Turkey is reported as being cajoled by Britain and America. In consideration of its old friendly relations with Germany, the country is in a fix in selecting its ally. The Turkish attitude will be decided after many factors have been taken into consideration, including the future development of the Axis war operations in North Africa, the progress of the Soviet-German hostilities and the skill with which Britain and America will cajole Turkey.

Australia Worried Over War Outlook

(Continued from Page 1)

stress is that the British Government did not pay due attention to our position in the Pacific. We Australians did not wish our land trodden by Japanese troops even for a short period of one month.

Richards: The wartime Government in the British Isles thinks the same way. But, there is a limit to our power. Australia is said to have not been fully prepared for the possible attacks from Japan and Germany. England supplied a navy to Australia, anyhow. And required commanders, too, were dispatched to Australia. At the risk of loss of Egypt and Suez, powerful armaments were prepared in East Asia. These will probably contribute much toward the security of Australia as well as the British Isles.

Churchill Action Hit

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, February 2.—An unusually sharp attack on Prime Minister Churchill was contained in the latest issue of the paper "Statesman and Nation" causing considerable unrest among political quarters in London. The paper sharply criticizes the British Premier's undemocratic attitude and it intimates that there was no longer any urgent necessity of retaining Mr. Churchill as Premier. The paper pointed out that his brilliant speech of Thursday failed to convince anyone and certainly did not remove the doubts felt by the British public. It made the British people realize, on the other hand, so the paper pointed out, that the real issue was not Singapore, Libya or war production but Mr. Churchill's claim of conducting the war as if it were his own war. His attitude of rejecting any criticism as to his Cabinet Ministers regarding such as an attack against his own person certainly was not the way of a democratic leader and was bound to create criticism demanding a strict change in the tactics.

The paper then continues: "Our silence thus far was due to the gratitude for the great services rendered by Mr. Churchill. We regarded Mr. Churchill as indispensable because we feared that his fall might lead to the resumption of a policy of appeasement followed by his successors. This danger now no longer exists. Peace by surrender is no longer thinkable since America and the Soviet Union have become our allies. If Mr. Churchill should go, the moral leadership would pass over to President Roosevelt. At home, we would lose a stimulating initiative, holding a unique place in our affection, but we would return to the traditions of self-government.

"Mr. Churchill's gesture of taking over the entire responsibility for this war on his own shoulders is perhaps dramatically effective, but certainly incompatible with the constitution. Since Oliver Cromwell, the government of this country has been directed not by one man but by a Cabinet whose members are equally and jointly responsible to parliament. The alternative to Churchill's one-man government is not a government headed by a less eloquent leader than Churchill but by efficiently working Cabinet Ministers who, we hope, will still be headed by the present Prime Minister. Winston Churchill's demand that he alone should be held responsible is really alarming. It is more than a gesture. It clearly indicates, in fact, the situation in the present War Cabinet which contains no personage able to speak up to Churchill as an equal

Malay Residents Cooperate

Indian and Malay residents in the Japanese-occupied districts in Malaya are wholeheartedly cooperating with the Japanese military authorities, says a report reaching here from Malaya, adding that quite recently an Indian living in Kluang called at the military authorities and donated a sum of money to be added to the defense fund.

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THAI NATION FIGHTING FOR EARLIER VICTORY

Premier Pibul Puts Complete Trust in Japan in Execution Of Current War

To lead the War of Greater East Asia to an early victory, Thailand participated in the war and puts its wholehearted trust in Japan's guidance in the execution of war, it was stressed Monday by Premier Luang Pibul in a one-hour interview held with the Japanese press for the first time since the country's declaration of war. The conversation between Premier Luang Pibul and the Japanese press follows:

Q. The Japanese nation was greatly moved by the determination of Your Excellency in declaring war against the United States and Great Britain.

A. Thailand declared war against the United States and Great Britain to lead the current war to an early victory. Our country also concluded the Defensive and Offensive Alliance with your country. Our participation in the war is an embodiment of the spirit of the Alliance.

Q. How are you going to further the part to be played by Thailand as a link in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere?

A. As to concrete measures to be taken in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Thailand must confer with Japan. I can say, however, that our present mission is to complete the current War of Greater East Asia as quickly as possible. The part to be played by this country in the establishment of the sphere will be determined by Japan's attitude.

Q. Great changes are anticipated in the political, economical and other fields in the future. What will be your policies toward the changes? In particular, how are you going to guide your nation?

A. Changes are inevitable in the course of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere I expect Japan will decide on the policy to be taken toward the changes. So we are relying upon Japan for guidance in this respect. As regards the enhancement of our national morale, measures are under consideration. And the nation too is ready for any eventuality.

Q. Have you any idea of forming a war-time Cabinet?

A. The present Cabinet has been already strengthened as a wartime administration. Besides being head of the Cabinet, I concurrently hold the portfolios of defense, interior and foreign affairs. In addition, I am Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force, so the Administration has been fully strengthened. The general problem of administration will be submitted to the Cabinet meeting. Moreover, I am solely responsible for the problems of supreme command and other important state affairs requiring secrecy.

Q. What will be your policy toward Chinese merchants in your country?

A. I am considering no new policy toward them who see eye to eye regarding the national policy. But for those Chinese who act against this country and Japan, drastic measures will be taken. It is satisfying to see, at present, the Chinese merchants acting calmly and cooperating with the Japanese. The relation between the Japanese and Chinese will be further improved as a result of the Japanese Forces' advance into Burma. No trouble will occur between the Japanese and Chinese so long as the Chinese maintain the present cooperative attitude.

Q. What will your policy be against the problem of possible inflation?

A. The problem is now under consideration. Regarding the problem I must confer with Japan. In the near future normalcy will return to trade, so I am not entertaining any pessimism. Various regulations and controls over the national life are necessary. But Thailand is rich in rice and other foodstuffs. This is our strength not found in other foreign countries. Some may have a scarcity of sugar, but we have no such worry. And in the near future sugar will be amply supplied from Java.

Q. Have you anything that you want us to convey to the Japanese nation?

A. I hope Japan will prosper more and more, and I pray for the final victory in the War of Greater East Asia. I hope further that Japan, as a leader of the Asiatic races, will extend its efforts to make all the people of Asia happy and prosperous.

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13 Enemy Warplanes Bagged in Mass-Raid Over Singapore Isle

(Continued From Page 1)

Japanese Forces moving about the streets of Johore Bharu, and they were firing their guns! Shell after shell exploded within the town, but it seemed to me that the enemy were shooting in panic, for there was no method in their firing. The hillock shook with the force of the explosions. It was getting unpleasantly hot for me, when all of a sudden I heard the roar of high-powered engines overhead. What! Were the enemy going to carry out an air raid as well? My heart beat faster as I looked up toward the sky.

"Oh, joy of joys! They were not enemy planes. The crimson circle of the Rising Sun flag shone vividly on their wings as the planes hurtled through the air toward the enemy base in Singapore. Presently, distant detonations faintly shook the air. The Imperial airmen were bombing the Seletar base. As I watched, puffs of smoke rose mushroom-like from the enemy base as their anti-aircraft guns woke into activity. It was a delight to watch the tactics of the Imperial airmen. What skill, and what aim! Within a few minutes the base was an inferno of flames as the bombs exploded among the petrol tanks. A few cars appeared on the coast road and sped southward kicking up clouds of dust in their hurry. Some of the enemy were trying to escape from the bombing.

"The burning oil from the burst tanks spread over the beach into the sea. The sight was bizarre in the extreme. The hitherto placid sea became all at once a raging inferno of flame, and some boats that had failed to escape in time caught fire, and drifted with the tide. Burning boats on a burning sea! How I longed for the pen of a Hugo or a Dante to describe that unforgettable scene.

"The bombing was soon over, and the air was still again. I waved my hand at the circling planes, and descended the hill."

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Nazi Anniversary Feted

In celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Nazi acquisition of power, German residents in Osaka and Kyoto held a party at the German Club, Kobe Friday, it is reported from Osaka.

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Army and Navy Land on Amboina; Moulmein Occupied by Japanese

Imperial Forces Smash Through Burma Defenses

13 PLANES DOWNED

An Imperial Army Unit operating in the Burma sector completed the occupation of Moulmein on the Gulf of Martaban on the evening of January 31, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4:15 p.m. Monday. The communique reads:

"The Imperial Army Force on the Burma front smashed through enemy defenses in the face of heavy rain and by the evening of January 31 completed the occupation of Moulmein."

MOULMEIN, STRATEGIC ENEMY BASE

Moulmein, on the Gulf of Martaban in Burma, constitutes a vanguard of Rangoon, capital of the country, and has been the most strategic position of the enemy until the Japanese took it on January 31.

Despite the difficulties of the steep mountains and jungles which the Japanese had to negotiate, they were able to occupy the city in only 12 days since the commencement of the campaign.

Moulmein is situated near the point where the Salween, Attaram and Gyaing rivers discharge into the Gulf of Martaban, close to Martaban. It is the capital of the district of Amherst and of the Tenasserim division, 30 miles north of Amherst and about 45 kilometers up from the mouth of the Attaram. Its population is about 70,000, making it the third largest city in Burma. It is noted for agricultural produce, of which it exports considerable quantities. Its rubber plantations are famous.

As a strategic position, Moulmein forms the outer defense of Rangoon, the capital of Burma. The British have attached much importance to its military value, as attested by the heavy fortifications found throughout the city when the Japanese entered. Besides about 40,000 men, including some British but mostly Indians and Burmese troops, the garrison consisted of a force of Chiang Kai-shek's troops.

With Moulmein in our hands, air attacks on Rangoon have become quite easy. Burma experienced its heaviest rainfall in 20 years during the few days when the Japanese made their push onto Moulmein. Our forces had to repair the roads that the British had destroyed as they retreated and succeeded in occupying the important position only after untold hardships.

MOULMEIN HILL OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE

Domei

UNDISCLOSED JAPANESE BASE, February 2.—Crack units of the Imperial Army, which are now swiftly advancing toward Moulmein, on Friday successfully crossed the Ataran River and occupied a strategic hill situated on the southern side of Moulmein on Saturday. Thus, the capture of Moulmein by Japanese troops is believed to be imminent.

BRITISH WITHDRAW FROM MOULMEIN

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—The British Army Headquarters in Burma yesterday admitted that British forces have been compelled to withdraw from Moulmein in the face of terrific bombardment by Japanese ground and aerial forces, according to a Reuters report received here from Rangoon today. The announcement stated that British forces are now defending positions along the Salween River in an attempt to stem the Japanese advance further west.

AUSTRALIA ADMITS JAPANESE LANDING

Domei

SAIGON, February 2.—An Australian communique stated that Japanese landing parties have fought their way to the outskirts of an airdrome on Amboina Island, an important Dutch naval base between New Guinea and the Celebes Islands, according to a British broadcast intercepted here today. The communique declared that the Japanese began landing on the island yesterday, adding Japanese planes attacked Koepang airdrome on the southwestern tip of Dutch Timor.

13 BRITISH AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN

Domei

A JAPANESE BASE IN MANILA, February 2.—Thirteen British aircraft, including 12 Hurricane and one Buffalo fighters, were shot down in the course of aerial combats when formations of Japanese warplanes at 1 p.m. Saturday, furiously blasted hangars and other military objectives at the Seletar airfield in Singapore. One Japanese aircraft failed to return to its base.

Communications Controlled

Domei

MANILA, February 1.—The headquarters of the Japanese expeditionary forces in the Philippines proclaimed yesterday that wireless, telegraphic and telephonic communications outside of the Philippine Islands will be prohibited effective immediately, unless licensed by Japanese Army authorities.

Price Controlled in P.I.

Domei

MANILA, February 2.—In order to prevent wartime profiteering and to curb the rising tendency of commodity prices, the Japanese military authorities here have announced that price control regulations will be enforced, effective February 7. The announcement warned that drastic punishment will be meted out to all persons who violate orders.

BARCE IS CAPTURED BY AXIS ARMY UNITS ON N. AFRICAN FRONT

Italo-German Air Forces Continue to Attack Enemy Rear Communications

MALTA RAIDS KEPT UP

Five Large Freighters Damaged By Luftwaffe in Waters Around Britain

Domei

ROME, February 1.—Barce, halfway between Benghazi and Derna, has been taken by Italian and German forces fighting on the North African front, the Italian High Command announced today. Pursuit of the enemy is continuing beyond the town.

The communique added that Axis aviation unceasingly renewed attacks against enemy forces and rear communication lines, setting a large number of trucks ablaze and destroying others.

German and Italian aircraft pursued day and night operations of destruction against Malta, the High Command said. British warplanes were admitted to have raided Tripoli and Misurata, but caused only slight damage.

Five Ships Damaged

Domei

BERLIN, February 1.—Five large freighters were damaged by the Luftwaffe in day and night attacks against ships sailing in waters around Britain and the loss of two vessels can be reckoned with, the High Command announced today.

Other German warplanes in low level attacks during the day yesterday set fire to supply plants in a Scottish eastern coast port, and during the night bombed military plants in southern and southeastern England.

On the Russo-German front, German attacks, carried out despite a fierce snowstorm, caused uncommonly heavy losses among Soviet troops, as well as scoring local successes.

Numerous tanks and cannon were captured, the High Command said.

A great number of aircraft were destroyed on the ground by direct bomb hits in Axis aerial assaults against Malta, the High Command said.

The High Command also revealed that the British have lost between January 21 and January 30, 38 planes, while 18 German planes were lost during the same period.

Leningrad Famine Sever

D.N.B.

HELSINKI, February 2.—Thousands of women, children and old people are dying daily in Leningrad of famine, severe cold and sickness, according to statements of Soviet Russian prisoners made at the Leningrad front. Every day large sleds can be seen in the streets of the city carrying away the corpses of civilians.

Water has been rationed and each inhabitant of the city is getting only half a quart of water a day at the cost of three rubles. Bread has also been strictly rationed. The highest daily ration for the hardest working people amounts to 300 grams while others receive only 200 grams of bread of very inferior quality hardly containing any genuine flour. Nearly all horses in the city area have been slaughtered.

In some parts of Leningrad communal kitchens have been created where people must stand in long lines for hours waiting for a bowl of soup. There is no more bus or street car traffic in Leningrad since most of the electricity plants have been occupied by the enemy, as for example, the large power plant on the Swir River.

The supply of electric current is being rationed to two hours a day. The inhabitants of Leningrad are collecting wood from all over the neighborhood or are burning up their furniture in an attempt to secure at least some heat. Since the incessant shelling of Leningrad for the last several months has broken nearly all windows in the city, people have started to fill up the openings with cardboard, paper and wood.

Wang Will Cooperate

Domei

NANKING, February 1.—In a nationwide radio broadcast President Wang Ching-wei reaffirmed the cooperation of the National Government of China with Japan and the Axis Powers in prosecuting the Greater East Asia War and in liberating East Asiatic peoples from the Anglo-American yoke.

Friendly Filipino Rescues 52 Japanese From Treacherous U.S. Soldiers in Luzon

The humane act of a friendly Filipino who protected 52 Japanese in the southern part of Luzon Island from the venomous hands of the American soldiers was disclosed Saturday by a Domei correspondent in Manila.

The correspondent revealed that on December 8, the American soldiers arrested and interned 52 Japanese who had been living in southern Luzon. Following reports of the swift advance of the Japanese Forces, however, the authorities freed the Japanese on December 31.

These Japanese residents now became apprehensive concerning their living, should that sector become the stage of war. They, therefore, decided to seek refuge in the municipal hall, but found to their disappointment that it had been closed. While they were suffering from a shortage of food, the kind hand of providence was stretched out to them in the person of Ramon Vincente, who was a member of a pro-Japanese independence party.

Mr. Vincente offered the use of his own house to the Japanese, and furthermore, prepared food for them. However, he was soon faced with financial difficulty in caring for his lodgers as he had been spending his private funds for party purposes. At this time, the farmers and the members of his party who had held a high regard for Mr. Vincente's honesty and enthusiasm, offered to donate their meager savings to help him in caring for the Japanese.

Moved by the benevolence of these Filipinos, the Japanese offered Mr. Vincente their entire holdings of 200 pesos but the kind Samaritan refused to accept the money. In the meantime, the Japanese were saved with the arrival of the Imperial Forces on January 6.

AUSTRALIANS ARE UNEASY

War Minister Calls Leaders of Army And Navy

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—With Australia's safety threatened by the fall of Johore Bharu and the imminent collapse of the British stronghold of Singapore, Francis Ford, Australian War Minister, today called the Australian Cabinet and leaders of the army, navy and air force for the purpose of discussing means of strengthening Australia's defenses, reports received here from Melbourne reveal.

Well-informed Australian sources, commenting on the meeting today, said that defense measures, taking into consideration reverses suffered by the Allied forces in Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies, were adopted. The same sources added, however, that due to military reasons, details of the meeting could not be disclosed.

Today's Press Comments

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Chiang Kai-shek Regime Fast Weakening

ASAHI—No sooner had Japan declared war on the United States and Britain than the Chiang Kai-shek regime proclaimed war against the Axis Powers. The war, when it came, was just what Chungking had been praying for, for the American-Japanese negotiations at Washington had been a source of grave anxiety to the anti-Japanese regime.

The hopes of the Chiang clique, however, were rudely shattered as the war progressed. First Hongkong was occupied, a fatal and grievous event to a regime dependent for most of its supplies on imports via the few ports still remaining open to it. Second, Moulmein has been occupied. The city formed the outer defense of Rangoon, the most important point on the Burma supply route. Third, the Japanese have occupied Johore Baharu, which is separated from Singapore only by a narrow stretch of water.

More painful still to the tottering regime is the rapid alienation of the Chinese residents in the southern regions, who number 2,500,000 in Thailand, 1,800,000 in Malaya, 1,300,000 in the Netherlands East Indies, 400,000 in French Indo-China, 110,000 in the Philippines and 80,000 in British Borneo. They are all falling away from Chiang and are fast becoming influential collaborators with the Japanese for the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia.

It seems quite probable that the peace faction is steadily gaining the upper hand at Chungking, seeing that any other course would merely mean ruin and destruction.

Last Blow to Singapore

MIYAKO—The doomed fortress of Singapore, the last of the British strongholds in East Asia, is counting its remaining days as it lies about ready to follow the fate of Hongkong.

Since the start of the Malay campaign some 50 odd days ago, the Imperial Forces encountered stubborn enemy resistance time and again and engaged in over 90 major battles, but each time they smashed through the enemy defense and now are ready to strike the last and fatal blow to Singapore.

We must not, however, underestimate the strength of the fortress. Fifteen years of labor and over $300,000,000 expended by Britain for the construction of the fortress leave no doubt as to its stability surpassing that of Hongkong, Malta, and Gibraltar. We only hope for the success of the officers and men of the Imperial Forces in bringing about a speedy reduction.

Might of the Tripartite Pact

YOMIURI—Japan, Germany, and Italy are closely united in establishing a new order in the world, thus burying in oblivion Anglo-American influence and plot for world conquest. The solid unity among the three nations is beyond human power to unbind.

America and Britain, pinned between smashing drives from East and West, are fast being reduced to "have been" countries, but on the other hand, the Tripartite Pact, parallel with the expansion of the scope of operation, is serving to strengthen the domestic unity in each country.

In contrast to the internal agitation already noticeable in the United States and England, the people in Japan, after undergoing four and a half years of fighting in China before the current war, are nevertheless firmly resolved to surmount what difficulties there may be in store for them in the future. The same stout determination is prevalent also among Germans and Italians who truly understand the significance of the present war. They, as well as the Japanese, are convinced that the ultimate victory is theirs.

We join the Fuehrer in congratulating the future of the Tripartite Pact which is contributing to achieve brilliant victories externally and solid unity internally.

Future of Chungking

CHUGAI—The outcome of the present struggle seems to be in no doubt. America and Britain are worried. The reverses they have sustained are so serious that they have to face the prospect of withdrawing entirely from Greater East Asia.

We wonder what America and Britain will do about Chungking which is threatening to make peace with Japan unless it receives aid from them quickly. When Chungking realizes that America and Britain are actuated by no motive but the desire to enrich themselves at the expense of others, then will it part company with them.

The Greater East Asia War is a war for the emancipation of this part of the globe. In due time Chungking will come to realize this and to collaborate with us, although it is harrying us in Burma, in Central and South China. It is hard to believe that Chungking is led by men who have decided to close their eyes to the actual situation for an eternity. The attitude of Japan toward Chungking was indicated by Premier Hideki Tojo in his Diet speech. The Greater East Asia which Japan is constructing is for China as well as for this country and for other races inhabiting this part of the world.

BRITISH PREPARING TO QUIT SINGAPORE TO REPEAT DUNKIRK

Reconnaissance Planes Spot About 10 Vessels Awaiting In Harbor

CAUSEWAY IS BLASTED

Destruction of Water-Main Causes Severe Suffering Among Residents

Domei

WITH JAPANESE FORCES IN JOHORE, February 2.—Army reconnaissance patrols reported yesterday, that a fleet of British evacuation vessels are bobbing precariously, in Singapore harbor, amidst damaging hails of Japanese bombs. This fleet is composed of two 10,000-ton and approximately 10, 5,000-to 6,000-ton vessels. It has also been reported that milling masses of civilians and remnants of British troops are jammed between burning warehouses, along the entire length of Singapore dock, which extends for 5 kilometers, in desperate efforts to escape with their lives to Java and Sumatra, thereby indicating a Singapore sequel to the Dunkirk tragedy.

Preparing to Evacuate

Domei

A JAPANESE BASE IN MALAYA, February 2.—A naval reconnaissance plane Friday reported that British authorities in Singapore have begun preparations to evacuate troops as well as civilians from Singapore Island aboard 25 transports, apparently realizing futility, or attempting to hold the British citadel against Japanese Forces.

The report added that destruction of military facilities in Singapore also are under way.

Ordered Evacuation

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—It was reported from Singapore today that British authorities at the British naval base have ordered wholesale evacuation of civilian residents from the northeastern coast of Singapore Island.

It will be recalled that civilians residing in the northern part of Singapore opposite Johore Bharu, evacuated some time ago on orders from British authorities.

Non-Combatants Moved

Domei

VICHY, February 1.—Singapore authorities issued orders today for the evacuation of all non-combatants to southeast and southwest of the island by 6 p.m. today, it was learned here by a Havas dispatch from Singapore.

Causeway Bridge Blasted

Domei

A JAPANESE BASE ON THE MALAY FRONT, February 1.—In the face of Japanese troops rapidly advancing into Johore Bharu, British forces in Singapore have blasted the causeway bridge in two places as well as the water-main running through the causeway bridge over the Johore Straits.

It is understood that the destruction of the water-main will cause severe suffering among three million residents and refugees as well as British defenders in Singapore whose fate is already sealed.

British Destroy Causeway

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—It was reported from Singapore today that the British East Asia Command announced British forces have destroyed the causeway across the Johore Straits, thereby cutting off the connection between Singapore and Johore Bharu.

City in Flames

Domei

ON THE JOHORE FRONT, February 1.—Japanese vanguard units swept into Johore Bharu yesterday afternoon amid a dramatic setting, as flames and columns of black smoke from fires caused by Japanese aerial bombardments rose in the sky, reports a correspondent with the forces.

From the hill on the city's outskirts, Singapore could be seen silhouetted beyond pillars of smoke.

As Japanese officers and soldiers shouted cheers with voices tense with deep emotion, a squall which had drenched them to the skin suddenly lifted, revealing the palace of the Sultan of Johore, like a glittering gem of architecture in the golden sunset.

Places could also be seen where the British had destroyed the causeway. At that instant, a distant sound of a ter-

(Continued on Page 2)

Three Enemy Transports Sunk by Navy Off Sumatra Isle

DUTCH ARE JITTERY

Imperial Army and Navy Units landed at Amboina on the island of Amboma to the southwest of Ceram on the Banda Sea at dawn on January 31, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at noon Monday. The communique states:

"Imperial Army and Navy Units in close co-ordination succeeded in landing at Amboina, a strategic point on the Banda Sea, before daybreak on January 31 and are now steadily extending the scope of their operations over the island."

Amboina is a historically famous town on the island of Amboma, situated to the southwest of the island of Ceram in the southern part of the Moluccas or the Spice Islands. It was discovered early in the 16th century by the Portuguese and was annexed by the Netherlands in 1609.

The town was almost wiped out by the great earthquake of January, 1898, but was subsequently restored. It has a population of 20,000, most of whom are Malays. There are some Chinese and European residents. There is a Dutch administrative office in the town, which also boasts of a radio station.

The island produces spices for which Europeans in olden times risked their lives. Its area is 836 square kilometers. Although mountainous, the land is fertile and produces clove, sago, sugar-cane, rice, coffee, pepper and other crops. Its chief industrial product is furniture.

THREE TRANSPORTS SUNK BY NAVY

Three enemy transports were sunk by the Imperial Navy Air Force operating over the Singapore sector on January 30, it was stated in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 7 p.m. Monday. The communique reads:

"1. An Imperial Navy Air unit in correspondence with the bombing attack on Amboina on January 30 carried out reconnaissance and air attacks on Amboina, Namlea, Kupang and Colbano, all enemy air bases, in the course of which it shot down or wrecked seven enemy planes and demolished military establishments at Amboina.

"2. An Imperial Navy Air unit in an attack on enemy convoy vessels in Banka Strait off the eastern coast of Sumatra to the south of Singapore on January 30 wrecked, sank or put out of commission 8,000-ton, 6,000-ton and 5,000-ton transports."

ENEMY SEA ATTACK REPULSED

The Japanese repulsed a squadron of enemy warships that came attacking the Marshall Islands at dawn on February 1, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 7:30 p.m. Monday. The communique reads:

"Before daybreak on February 1, a squadron of enemy warships consisting of an aircraft carrier, a first-class cruiser and a destroyer, appeared in the Marshall Islands area but we at once counter-attacked and repulsed them. In this engagement, we bombed the first-class cruiser and caused a major fire on board, while we shot down 11 enemy planes. Damage was inflicted on other enemy ships. We suffered a small special service ship damaged and another vessel and some land facilities slightly damaged. Our casualties were 28 killed or wounded."

DUTCH EAST INDIES THREATENED

Domei

A JAPANESE BASE, February 2.—With the successful landing of Japanese Forces on Amboina Island, military experts here assert that the Netherlands East Indies now has a dagger pointed at its neck. Amboina Island next to Sourabaya is the most important Dutch naval and air base in the islands. The island, said the same quarters, recently has been used by Australian and American forces, as an air base from where they could effectively bomb Japanese troops in the Philippines, Borneo and other Japanese-occupied areas. However, the tables have been turned, they asserted.

DIET LIKELY TO END BY 15TH OF MONTH

Lower House Committees Approve 1942-43 General—Supplementary Budgets

Prospects of the current Diet completing its work for all practical purposes by the middle of this month, increased as the budget committee of the House of Representatives approved the 1942-43 general and supplementary budgets running to a total of ¥8,628,000,000 Monday afternoon. The general budget carries appropriations aggregating ¥5,235,000,000.

The House of Representatives, meeting in plenary session today, is expected to pass the budgets after a debate in which representatives of the groups in the House will speak in favor of the measures. The views of the Rule Aid League of Diet Members, the largest group in the House, will be presented by Budayu Kogure. The bills will then go to the House of Peers.

If things proceed as scheduled, the measures will be laid before the Peers on Wednesday morning. They will be offered by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, who will speak along the lines which were followed by him in presenting the measures to the budget committee of the House of Representatives on January 23.

Peers to Examine

The Peers have arranged for their budget committee to begin its examination of the measures Wednesday afternoon.

This was taken as an indication that the Peers have determined to be as expeditious as possible in acting on the measures, whose enactment by February 15 at the latest is predicted by many observers.

When these bills are cleared, both Houses will have acted on all budgetary bills introduced into the current session.

The huge war expenditure budget, amounting to ¥13,000,000,000, the most critical measure the Diet has ever been asked to approve, was passed on January 29, within five days from the time it was presented to the Diet.

From that time on proceedings in both Houses have been moving at a rapid pace.

In addition to the budgetary bills both Houses have already sanctioned more than 30 legislative bills out of a total of more than 80 before the Diet. In a single day last Saturday more than 10 bills became law.

In Monday's meeting of the budget committee of the House of Representatives which convened at 2:30 p.m., the 1942-43 general budget and seven other supplementary budgets, two of them for the 1941-42 fiscal year, were reported from the sub-committees which had been examining them in detail. Their satisfactory character was attested to by the chairmen of the various subcommittees concerned.

In the debate which ensued four representative committeemen spoke, seconding the measures. They were Shichiro Kihara of the Rule Aid League, Bunji Suzuki of the Dokokai, Koichi Nakamura of the First Lobby, and Chozaburo Mizutani of the Koa Domei.

The measures were adopted without change by the committee as recommended by the chairmen of the bodies which had scrutinized them.

Before the measures were put to the vote, Premier Hideki Tojo, in answer to a question, formulated in the committee at the previous session, revealed the attitude of the Government toward the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

He assured his questioners that the Government has no objections to persons connected with the Rule Aid body running for election to the House of Representatives.

Bean Paste Plenty

An optimistic view of the situation regarding bean paste in Japan Proper was expressed Monday morning by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino in the Lower House committee studying the food control bill. Answering a questioner, the Minister said that there would be adequate supplies of bean paste as soon as shipments of bean have been received from Manchuria, which would take place within a short time. The present shortage in bean paste was purely temporary, he explained, resulting from an unavoidable decrease in the amount of bean received from Manchuria, which will soon be remedied. He noted with satisfaction that there is a fair distribution of bean paste under the rationing system which was introduced as an emergency measure.

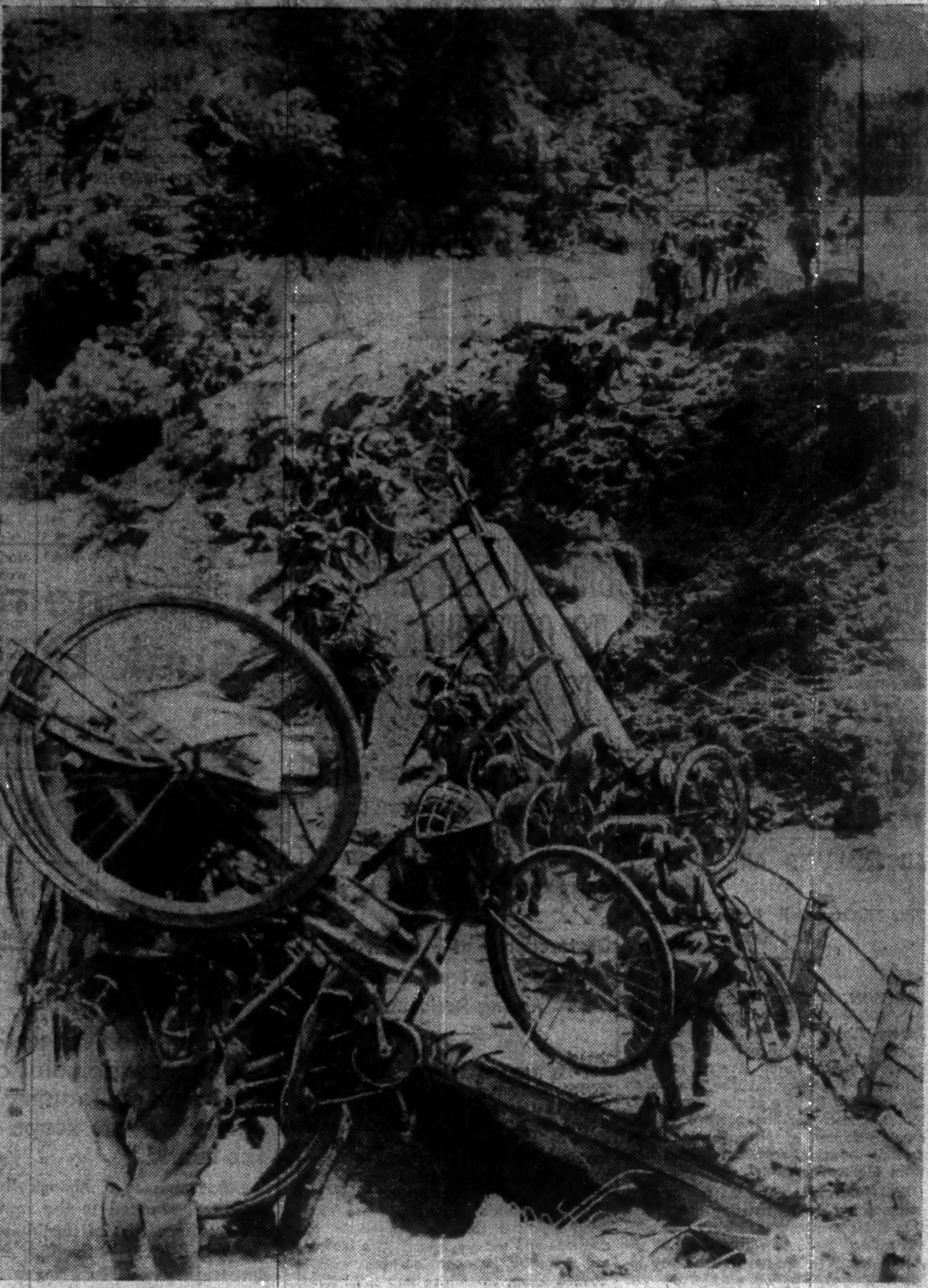
He expressed hope that the people will for the time being manage to do with a decrease in the amount of bean paste allocated to them, which will be temporary and will be at an end when the expected bean shipments arrive from Manchuria.

The Minister took the opportunity of revealing the plan under consideration to place an additional 50,000 chobu of land under bean cultivation in Manchuria.

Answering another questioner in the committee on the food control bills, Agriculture Minister Ino explained the organization of the proposed central food control body. The Nippon Rice Company would be incorporated in the new organization. The projected organization, as he explained further, would buy potatoes from the Nippon Sweet Potato and White Potato companies for distribution among consumers through the existing delivery organizations.

The Government, the Minister assured his questioner, would be careful in selecting the officials of the central food control company. Prefectural Governments would be consulted in selecting the officials of the branches of the company in the provinces.

On the Way to Singapore



Bridges destroyed by the enemy are some of the hindrances to the advance of the Japanese toward Singapore but they offer little problem to the resourceful and determined men. A bicycle unit is seen in this picture making a crossing despite the uninviting state of the bridge.

NORWAY AND GERMANY WILL SIGN ARMISTICE

Reich Commissioner Approves Formation of New Cabinet

Domei

BERLIN, February 1.—Josef Terboven, Reichs Commissioner for German occupied Norway, today approved the formation of the new Norwegian Cabinet under premiership of Colonel Vidkun Quisling.

It is said that the new Government will function under supervision of the Reichs commissioner.

Meanwhile, it is reported that conclusion of an armistice treaty between Norway and Germany is expected shortly in view of the new Premier's frequent statements that he would do his best to bring about an agreement with Germany, whenever an opportunity is accorded him for cooperation in establishment of Germany's new order in Europe.

Domei

OSLO, February 1.—It was officially announced today that a new Norwegian Government has been formed under Colonel Vidkun Quisling, leader of the Nationalist Party, following the resignation of the former Norwegian Ministerial Council.

Chungking Courts Taken

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 2.—The National Government of China at Nanking this morning formally took over the Supreme Court and the Special District Court of Chungking in the International Settlement, which have been sealed since the entry of the Japanese Forces into the settlement, it was formally announced. The step was taken with the full understanding of the Japanese military authorities here.

China Affair Heroes Decorated Among 478 On 29th Honor Roll

The 29th conferment of honors on surviving army officers and men, who took active part in the China Affair was made public jointly by the War Ministry and Bureau of Decorations at midnight Monday. Those who rendered their services in guarding North Manchuria also were included in it. The total number of persons who were decorated with the Order of the Golden Kite reached 478. Major-General Uichiro Harada, Major-General Masao Yamase, Colonel Mononofu Hattori and five other officers were decorated with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite each. Lieutenant-Colonel Kin Shaku-gen, a Chosenese officer, also was granted the same decoration.

N.Y. Stock Market Is Very Sluggish; Tin, Rubber Down

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 1.—The correspondent of La Nacion reported from New York today that the stock market there is "very reluctant" with the price of tin and rubber shares dropping because of pessimism caused by the Japanese advance in Malaya. He reported that capital in the United States is beginning to feel the effects of the war, with sugar and dwelling facilities rationed and "luxury" cars unavailable. The writer concluded that "the situation resembles Vichy."

D.E.I. WATCHES SINGAPORE WITH GREAT ANXIETY

Tremendous Influx of Refugees Into East Indies Under Way

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—United Press reports from Batavia disclosed that Netherlands East Indies authorities are watching developments in Singapore "with distinctive anxiety."

Withdrawal of British forces within the island of Singapore, it is said, has made the Netherlands East Indies realize that a decisive battle—equally decisive for the Netherlands East Indies—now has begun because, if the Japanese manage to occupy the fortress, they will have a mighty base with which to exert pressure on the Netherlands East Indies and from where they will doubtless start invasion of northern Sumatra.

Meanwhile, the United Press also reported a tremendous flow of Allied refugees into the Netherlands East Indies from places "in the path of the Japanese advances." Evacuees revealed that Japanese bombings of Singapore have caused terrific destruction.

The United Press revealed that Cecil Brown, a survivor of the Repulse sinking and C.B.S. reporter whom Singapore authorities barred from the air because of his insistent disclosure of the true facts of the situation, was en route to Batavia.

MILITARY AND CITIZENS DISAGREE IN MALAYA

Straits Times Hits Home Government For Not Sending Supplies

Friction between the military authorities and the populace is mounting rapidly in Malaya as a result of the successive British defeats, according to the Straits Times, as reported by the Yomiuri correspondent with the Japanese expeditionary forces.

According to the Yomiuri report, the Straits Times, a semi-government organ in Singapore, made the criticism on January 17, that the British home government failed to send sufficient arms and munitions necessary for the defense of its own colony in Malaya while delivering ample supplies of war materials to Soviet Russia and the Chungking regime.

Replying to this criticism, a staff officer of the British headquarters in Malaya, stated semi-officially in the same paper: "Because of successive defeats British victory cannot be expected at the present or in the future. From a military stand point these defeats were inevitable.

"The first reason is that the peoples of the peninsula, the British, the Malays, the Indians and the Chinese, did not work together to meet the Japanese invasion. The second is that they were guided only by self-interest and even refused to pay taxes to be used for defense purposes. We should say that it is not the military authorities but the citizens themselves who are responsible for the defeats in Malaya."

Thus, friction is increasing between the military authorities and the citizens in general as both seek to shift the responsibility to the other, the Yomiuri correspondent pointed out

CYCLE CORPS' DRIVE IN MALAYA IS TOLD

Vivid Account of Swift Advance of Cycling Soldiers Is Described

A vivid account of the final drive down the last 30 kilometers to the Johore Straits by the Japanese Forces is reported by a Yomiuri correspondent who accompanied the Japanese bicycle corps down to the gates of Singapore.

Recounting his experience, the war correspondent writes:

"Swept by a cool tropical breeze, we cycled down macadamized highways in moonlight but the going wasn't smooth as it would seem to a layman. Although we swept past vast tracts of pineapple farms and rubber estates and down undulating Malayan hills with comparative ease, we now and then had to dismount to ford rivers and creeks, carrying our bicycles waist deep in mud and water owing to destruction of bridges and roads by the fleeing British troops.

"As we rolled forward into the night we could hear the distant rumble of our mechanized corps driving ahead before us. Two hours of steady pedalling brought us to the outskirts of Johore Bharu and we saw the skyline of the town enveloped with pillars of smoke rising from various parts of the city.

"We cycled into Johore Bharu at 4:45 p.m. Saturday and from the highest vantage point in the city we looked down on the broad causeway leading into Singapore Island, stretching across the narrow straits of Johore."

TOURIST BOARD TO TURN TO SOUTHERN BUSINESS

Concrete Program Decided by Board and Toa Tourist Bureau for New Lines

Revising their policy from one of mere service to occidental tourists to that of introducing things Japanese to the southern areas and things southern to Japan, the Board of Tourist Industry of the Railways Ministry and the Toa Tourist Bureau, which had been studying their future programs for some time, have recently decided on a concrete plan for new lines of activity, according to Domei.

Both agencies will make it their chief business to acquaint the southern areas with conditions here and thereby make the Japanese spirit fully understood by the southern peoples. The Board of Tourist Industry expects to establish new branch offices in Davao, Penang, Singapore and some places in Borneo, Burma, Java and India to extend its functions of inquiry and propaganda.

Along with the expansion of its establishments, the Board of Tourist Industry will publish pamphlets and leaflets and produce movies in Malay, Burmese and other southern languages.

The Toa Tourist Bureau, on the other hand, is planning to increase its inquiry offices and to organize excursion parties of higher school girls so that the younger generation may be better acquainted with the southern regions.

DUCE CONGRATULATES HITLER ON NAZI DAY

Fuehrer Replies to Mussolini Expressing Confidence in Victory

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 2.—Il Duce Mussolini addressed the following telegram to the Fuehrer on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the ascension to power of National Socialism: "At a moment when the entire National Socialist Germany is about to celebrate, in whole-hearted devotion to its Fuehrer and in unshakable confidence in victory, the ninth anniversary of your coming into power, I transmit to you, Fuehrer, my warmest wishes and those of Fascist Italy for the continuation of your great work and for the prosperity of the German people."

To this the Fuehrer replied as follows: "I thank you, Duce, for the friendly wishes which you sent me on the occasion of the anniversary of the coming into power of National Socialism. It is certain that our common work for the freedom of Europe will be crowned by final victory and I answer your message with my sincerest wishes for a happy future of Italy as well as for your welfare and for the success of your historic task."

Aguinaldo Urges MacArthur to Quit In Radio Speech

Domei

MANILA, February 1.—General Emilio Aguinaldo, noted Filipino patriot, in a radio speech this evening exhorted General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of United States Forces in the Philippines, to surrender to the Japanese Forces. Pointing out the futility of further resistance by General MacArthur's American-Filipino troops against the Japanese, General Aguinaldo said "as an old friend I entreat you to abandon useless resistance, thereby preventing further loss of American and Filipino life and property."

British Preparing To Quit Singapore To Repeat Dunkirk

(Continued From Page 1)

rific explosion was heard from Singapore, where the naval station seemed to be located. Jets of smoke followed the explosion.

As we kept looking toward the horizon at Singapore, the sun disappeared and dusk gradually blotted out the famed British naval base, the correspondent concluded.

Malays, Indians Stranded

Domei

WITH JAPANESE FORCES IN JOHORE BHARU, February 2.—With respect to Malays and Indians who have become stranded in the extreme south of Johore, by the British destruction of the Singapore causeway, Japanese military authorities today, ordered their speedy evacuation north of Koto Tinggi and Kulai, in central Johore.

The same authorities also announced that those suspected of spying on the Japanese and betraying the latter's military strategy to the enemy will severely be punished.

Having lost all avenues into Singapore, Malays and Indians began a mass exodus into Japanese occupied territories on January 31.

Refugees Are Protected

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, February 2.—With Malay and Indian nationals barred from Singapore Island because of destruction of the Johore Causeway by the British, these refugees, since Saturday afternoon, have been flocking in great numbers to Japanese-occupied districts.

Japanese Forces yesterday instructed the refugees to travel as quickly as possible to a point north of Kulai and Kota Tinggi, and, at the same time, issued a warning that persons found to be in communication with the enemy or liable to hinder military operations will be strictly punished.

Isogai Visits Ise

Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, first Governor-General of Hongkong, arrived at Ujiyamada Monday morning and immediately visited the Ise Grand Shrines.

NEW PLANS FEATURE MUSICAL WEEKEND

Shochiku, Toho, and New Symphony Inaugurate Service of Popular Concerts

Three new musical enterprise were successfully inaugurated with three concerts held in Tokyo over the weekend, each of them counted to deepen the understanding of music among the Japanese people and to widen the sphere of musical culture in wartime Japan. The Shochiku Symphony Concert under the direction of Professor August Junker, Saturday afternoon, at the Kyoritsu Hall; the Toho Theatrical Corporation presented the Matsumoto String Quartet in the first "Nichigeki Little Theater Concert," Saturday night; and he New Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Kazuo Yamada, inaugurated a new series of monthly "Shinkyo Sunday Concerts," Sunday evening, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The three musical events were very well attended, indicating the ever increasing interest fro good music which is developing in this country, and at the same time auguring well for the continuation of the three new undertakings.

Japanese Music Played

While the prospective significance of each of the three new enterprises for the musical life of the capital will only become assessable in the course of further development, importance is already seen in the inclusion of works by Japanese composers, in the programs of both the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra's new subscription series, and the Shinkyo Orchestra's new popular Sunday concerts. A group of new Japanese orchestra compositions, selected and recommended by the official Japanese Musical Culture Association, is to be featured in each of the New Symphony Orchestra's popular programs, planned to be given on the first Sunday of each month; and to judge from present announcements, the Shochiku Orchestra is also planning to continue presenting specimens of contemporary Japanese musical production in its coming concerts.

Coincidence was noted in the two orchestra programs also, insofar as both contained as the main number, Beethoven's Fifth Symphony in C minor, which has ever been the most representative selection for a popular symphony program. But decisive difference between the two enterprises may be summarized in the statement that the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra, in its ten years' existence has chiefly functioned as a band for show accompaniments under Japanese leadership, but has this time enlarged its membership to 60 players and taken up regular training under a foreign conductor in order to "rise" to the occasion of a popular symphony concert. On the other hand the New Symphony Orchestra has been fulfilling its foremost mission in its series of Philharmonic Symphony Concerts given under the regular direction of a foreign conductor; but for the popular Sunday series it is satisfied with the musical direction of a young Japanese beginner.

Since Meiji Era

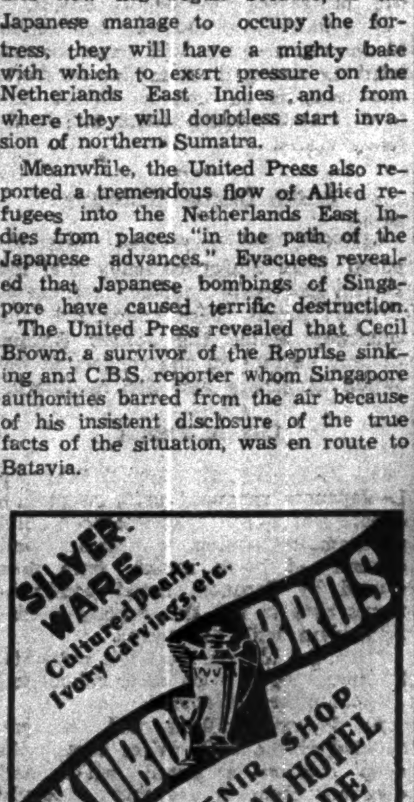
Professor August Junker, whose contributions toward the development of Western music in Japan during the Meiji Era is well remembered among musicians here, has been successful in working out performances of a satisfactory standard with the enlarged Shochiku Symphony Orchestra, most of whose members certainly have not had much previous experience in the playing of symphonies. He opened the program with the "Farewell Music to Tokichi Setoguchi," composed by Koscak Yamada for the funeral of the recently deceased composer of the Japanese "Warship March." This work had been included in acknowledgement of the guidance and assistance which the late naval musician had given this orchestra since the time of its beginnings. The next number was Weber's "Freischuetz" Overture, followed by Bruch's First Violin Concerto in G minor, played by Hiroshi Hatoyama, the talented young violinist. Beethoven's Fifth concluded the program.

The New Symphony Orchestra opened its first Sunday program with Beethoven's Fifth, followed by the Japanese selections included at the recommendation of the Japanese Musical Culture Association: Ancient Hymn, based on a classical Japanese tune, by Kishio Hirao, and "Kleine Suite" (Small Suite), by Komei Abe. The soloist of the evening was Motonari Iguchi, of the Tokyo Academy of Music, who was presented in Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasy." The "Spanish Rhapsody" by Rimsky-Gorsakov concluded the program.

For Small Audiences

Somewhat different in character from these two popular orchestra concert series, which are given in the largest concert halls available in Tokyo and make an appeal to the broad music-interested public, the new "Nichigeki Little Theater Concerts" are, by necessity, addressed to very limited audiences. This theater which was opened last autumn on the top floor of the Nippon Gekijo, mainly as a movie-house showing select foreign pictures, has a capacity of only 232 seats and is therefore suitable for musical offerings of a very intimate character, for the appreciation of a few true music lovers.

Chamber music was the choice for the first program, given by the Matsumoto String Quartet (Zenzo Matsumoto, first violin; Miss Yukiko Kuwazawa, second violin; Saburo Kiyasu, viola; Yoritoyo Inoue, cello). The group, until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia known under the name of "Philharmony Quartet," consists of members of the New Symphony Orchestra, and gave its first full-fledged string quartet evening only about six weeks ago. Their mastery of the difficult art of quartet playing was well displayed in a program including Beethoven's F minor Quartet, Opus 18; Schubert's D minor Quartet, "Death and the Maiden," and the variation movement from Schubert's A major Quartet, "The Trout." For the last selection, they were assisted by Seiichi Imamura, string base, and Miss Ruriko Tominaga, who gave a musicianly reading to the piano part.



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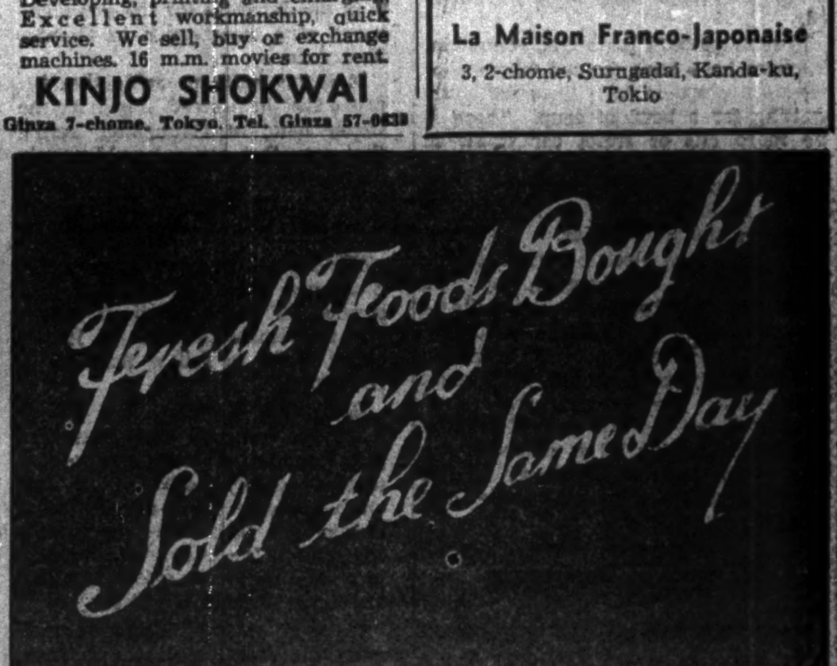
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SINGAPORE DOOMED AS RESERVOIR TAKEN

With 3,000,000 People on Island, Water Supply May Run Down Immediately

The capture of the Prai Reservoir in Johore marks the beginning of the end for Singapore, according to former Consul-General Ken Tsurumi of Singapore, who returned to Japan on December 20 last year, says the Miyako.

The Prai Reservoir is about 15 miles from Singapore, and the precious water is conveyed to Singapore through two 40-inch pipes which are not even covered in some places.

In the island of Singapore there were the Pierce and Macrich reservoirs. Last year the British authorities built two additional reservoirs, one for military and the other for civilian use. Evidently the British were preparing for some emergency. But these two reservoirs were much smaller in size than the Pierce or Macrich reservoirs. Without the additional supply from the Prai Reservoir in Johore, the people of Singapore would be deprived of water after half a month. Moreover, the population had increased from 700,000 to 3,000,000 within the last month. Shortage of water would lead to panic. The British troops themselves would suffer from panic, and they could not possibly control 3,000,000 panic-stricken people. Singapore is as good as lost.

End Scen Certain

The capture of Johore Bharu means the fall of Singapore, says an article in the Nichi Nichi today. The city of Singapore is only 30 minutes away by railway. The rich folks in Johore Bharu are always taking pleasure trips to Singapore. The road is fine, and a fast car takes only 18 minutes from Johore Bharu.

The island of Singapore is heavily fortified on the south, but the north side is not so formidable. Five years ago it became necessary for all Japanese to obtain special permits from the police before they could travel from Singapore to Johore.

Singapore is practically level, in contrast to Hongkong, and there is a network of fine roads all over the island. Its conquest should be rather easy. There are about 1,500 Japanese who have been left behind in the city. They are probably imprisoned on an island not far from the city.

Half the population of Johore Bharu is composed of Chinese. In the town is a splendid zoological and botanical garden, the personal property of Tunku, Makota, a royal prince. There is also a Japanese garden. On the outskirts of the town is the famous Johore Mosque.

At present, there are about 150 Japanese in Johore, all of them engaged in the rubber industry.

Johore Bharu Still New

The second part of the name Johore Bharu means new, according to the Malay language, says Murotaro Senda, for many years a resident of Johore, in an interview with Domei. The town is still new, for it is not yet 70 years old. The population is about 10,000. There were about 50 Japanese in the town, but their present whereabouts are unknown. The Government recently built a hospital and barracks for soldiers.

In the eastern part of the town is the Sultan's palace. The Sultan is the richest man in Malaya, and is extremely pro-Japanese. I have met him about twice or thrice. I was worried when I heard that he had disappeared, but it seems he was rescued by the Japanese troops.

There used to be a Japanese restaurant situated near the palace. From this restaurant, it was possible to look down on the naval base across the Straits of Johore. The British authorities therefore ordered the restaurant proprietor to remove himself from his premises. On hearing this, the Sultan at once ordered the Japanese restaurant to remain where it was, and used his authority to increase the business of the shop.

Tetsuichiro Koizumi is famous as the pioneer of Japanese rubber planters. He first came to Johore about 1905 and at once gained the confidence of the Sultan. The Sultan even knighted Mr. Koizumi. The success of the Japanese rubber estates is due to the unofficial patronage of the Sultan.

Johore is connected with Singapore by a causeway. This causeway is about three-quarters of a mile long, and about a hundred feet wide. A splendid road and a double-track railway traverse it, and it was the artery which supplied Singapore with its lifeblood of rich products from the hinterland of Malaya and Thailand. A 40-inch pipe conveyed water from the reservoir in Johore to the city of Singapore. About 20 years ago the British built this causeway at a cost of $15,000,000. It is built of solid granite from the sea-bottom, and its foundations are so solid that it is almost impossible to destroy it.

French Scouts Increase

Transocean

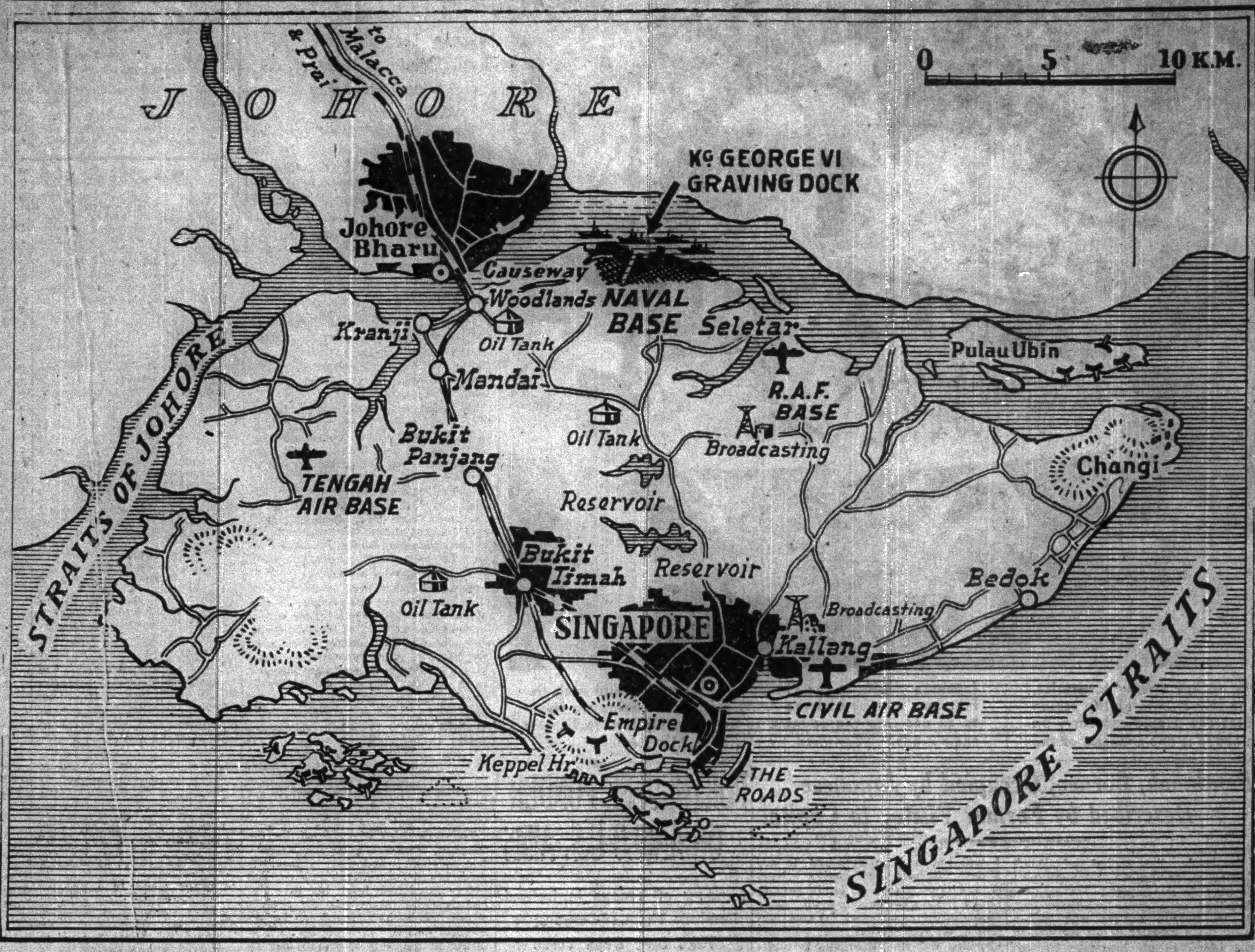
VICHY, January 19.—During the last two years the membership of the French Boy Scouts movement rose from 46,000 to 105,000, the Secretary-General of the Boy Scouts association in France announced at a conference of district leaders of seven provinces at Lyons yesterday.

Turco-Rumanian Accord

Transocean

BUCHAREST, January 20.—A trade agreement between Rumania and Turkey has been concluded, according to an announcement made here yesterday. The new agreement provides for the exchange of goods to the value of Turkish £12,000,000.

Doomed Isle of Singapore



With Johore Bharu occupied by the Japanese, Singapore is slowly being throttled before its surrender or destruction. Only a narrow strip of water is warding off the terrific onslaught of the resolute Japanese. As the map shows, there is no escape for the British trapped in this small isle.

NEUTRALS CONCEDE FALL OF SINGAPORE

Japanese in Position to Shell Enemy Isle From Three Direction

The fate of Singapore is being avidly discussed the world over as Japanese Forces close in on Britain's last stronghold in East Asia, a Lisbon dispatch to the Nichi Nichi says.

Neutral observers are agreed that the fate of Singapore has been sealed and that its fall now is a mere matter of time.

On the other hand, British and Allied commentators say that Singapore is so strongly defended that it could withstand siege for a long period. The following points are mentioned in support of the contention that it will never be an easy thing to reduce Singapore.

1. The Singapore base was constructed at the gigantic cost of $400,000,000. Hongkong as a base was nothing compared to Singapore.

2. The water used in Singapore has hitherto been supplied from the Malay mainland. It now is supplied from water reservoirs concealed on Singapore Island.

Foods, Fuels Stored

3. There are large stocks of foodstuffs and fuels in Singapore. These are stored underground.

4. Singapore is not isolated as Hongkong was. Fourty eight kilometers to the south is the Rhio archipelago, a Dutch possession. Further south is Sumatra. From these islands Singapore can receive large supplies of provision and fuel.

5. Singapore still has four large airfields. Blenheims and Hurricanes operating from these fields can harrass attackers on the naval base.

6. The air force defending Singapore has a number of long-range planes of American make. These would be a threat to the long line of communication of the Japanese advancing on Singapore.

7. Loss of the airfields on Singapore Island would not be a serious blow to the British who in that event could use air bases in the Netherlands East Indies of which there are still quite a number.

The neutral observers who consider that the fall of Singapore is a mere question of time stress the following points.

1. The Japanese are now in a position to shell Singapore from three directions. The defenders of Singapore will find great difficult in locating the artillery positions of the Japanese Army. It should not be difficult for the Japanese to gain knowledge of the exact location of the forts defending the British naval base. The Japanese will be at a distinct advantage in an artillery attack on Singapore.

2. It is doubtful whether the stocks of food and fuel in Singapore will last for as long as a period as the British would have the world believe, remembering the fact that the population of Singapore has swelled considerably by the inflow of refugees from the Malay Peninsula.

Wonder to World

3. Railway engineering has been developed in Japan to a point which is a wonder to the world. The Japanese Army will make short work of restoring the railways in the Malay Peninsula. The forces which are advancing on Singapore have no fear of a disruption in their line of communications.

4. The line of communications of the British defending Singapore is not so safe as British and Allied opinions suggest. The line of communications of the Japanese attacking the British base is far more secure than that of its defenders. The extensive mine field which has been laid in waters surrounding the island on which the base is located makes it extremely dangerous to rely on the Netherlands East Indies as a source for the supply of food and other necessities to the base.

5. There is no doubt of the great disadvantages under which British forces defending Singapore operating from bases in the Dutch East Indies would have to work.

These neutral observers take it for granted that the Japanese will succeed in cutting the time required to reduce Singapore by making most of the war results they have obtained in Burma, the Philippine Islands, the Netherlands East Indies, and other sectors near Singapore Island.

Monument to British, Australian Dead Erected in Malaya by Japanese Officer

Domei

WITH THE JAPANESE FORCES IN JOHORE, February 1.—On the highest spot in the outskirts of Batu Pahat, the commanding officer of Japanese units driving down the western coast of the Malay Peninsula toward Johore erected a huge white-cross monument in honor of "the unknown British and Australian soldiers" who were killed in action in the Murar, Paritsulong, Senggarang and Beut sectors of the Malay Peninsula.

These soldiers were tossed into terrific battle against Japanese Forces within three weeks after their arrival from Australia and Britain. Several thousands of them now rest somewhere in gloomy jungles, in unknown rubber plantations and torn-up pineapple fields.

At the foot of the monument, which bears inscriptions both in Japanese and English, have been placed three broken bayonets taken from their discarded guns, several twisted helmets, worn out shoes, empty machine-gun shells and a huge canteen filled with water and tropical flowers.

After the completion of the monument, the commanding officer permitted 20 Australian and British soldiers, including Lieutenant-General Edwards, who are prisoners of the Japanese Forces, to pay their last respects to their fallen comrades.

Against a background of sloping, green Malayan hills Lieutenant-General Edwards, whose eyes were filled with tears, said that this monument stands as a symbol of "Japanese Bushido at its best."

SWISS ACTIVE AT FRONT DOCTORING AND NURSING

First Medical Mission to Eastern Front Doing Laudable Work

D.N.B.

BERNE, February 2.—On the activity of the first medical mission sent to the Eastern front, the Committee for Relief Action states:

The Swiss nurses and doctors were distributed among the various military hospitals. Some groups took over whole stations, others collaborated together with German army doctors, while the purely surgical groups were sent further to the front in accordance with the demands of the situation.

The military work was as interesting as it was arduous. The activity was not only extremely instructive but also extraordinarily exhausting for the doctors and nurses. Naturally war conditions rendered medical activities more difficult. Thus sometimes military hospitals were overcrowded. Both medical supplies and bandage material was always plentifully at hand.

In all instances in which it proved necessary, anaesthetics were applied and this even happened in cases where it is generally not the custom in ordinary hospitals. The members of the mission were all well accommodated and the food was always plentiful. It may be noted that the Swiss doctors and nurses had the opportunity greatly to increase their professional knowledge by this wartime activity.

Taken to Calcutta

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—A ship carrying Japanese and Chinese internees from Singapore has arrived at Calcutta, a report from Calcutta received here today disclosed.

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JAPAN IS THANKFUL TO F.D.R. FOR WAR

Except for His Attitude Doubtful Whether Japan Would Have Risen in Arms

The January number of the monthly technical magazine, Hatsumei (Invention) has an editorial in which the writer says that the Japanese should be thankful to President Roosevelt for two reasons.

In the first place it was the President who taught the Japanese to unite.

In the second, the President was the principal factor in the determination of the Japanese to fight the United States and Britain.

"At a time when the Japanese were not sure of themselves, the President has made them know their own strength, which is being demonstrated The China Affair was five years old. in the current war.

The China Affair was five years old. Coal, cotton goods, iron, and copper were fast vanishing from the Japanese were beginning to doubt whether they were strong enough to overcome the difficulties of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It was at such a moment that the President caused Japan to declare war on his country and Britain. With the start of hostilities the Japanese regained their confidence and became one-minded.

"Prior to Greater East Asia War, the world at large had a very poor opinion of the military strength of Japan. The wife of the Governor-General of French Indo-China asked Major-General Issaku Ishihara at a tea party whether chocolates could be had in Japan. She was quite serious, as I learned after the Governor-General had asked a member of the suite of Ichizo Kobayashi on his mission to the French colony whether there were airplanes in Japan.

"A country which was supposed to be without chocolates and airplanes has defeated the United States and Britain, guardians of Western materialistic civilization. Naturally the world at large has not yet recovered from amagement at Japan's strength.

"It is doubtful whether the Japanese had determined to go to war with the United States and Britain if it had not been for the overbearing attitude of President Roosevelt toward Japan during the Japanese-American negotiations. At least the President, with his unreasonable proposals for settlement of the Pacific problem, was instrumental in firing the Japanese with patriotism.

"The Japanese are thankful. They expressed their gratitude to the President when they blashed Hawaii and destroyed the Pacific Fleet harbored there."

SINGAPORE BIG GUNS HELD USELESS NOW

Original Objective to Defend South—Japanese Pouring In From North

Even the British are beginning to hold apprehensions about the invulnerability of Singapore now that the entire Malay Peninsula is under the complete control of the Imperial Forces. According to a Stockholm dispatch to the Asahi, dated January 31, which quotes a British source, the situation at Singapore is discussed in a rather pessimistic tone. The following is the report in substance:

The British bastion at Singapore which has been heralded as one of the strongest fortresses in the world is studded with guns of various calibers. There are six 456-millimeter artillery pieces, eight 420-millimeter guns, and many others of various calibers, ranging from 280 to 381 millimeters at Fort Changgi alone. Guns of 280 millimeters or less are also placed at nearly all of the islets scattered around the main island of Singapore. These artillery pieces are enforced with numerous machine-guns, land mines, and other armaments.

Island Is Level

Unlike Gibraltar or Hongkong, Singapore is comparatively level, with few hills, the highest of which is barely 200 meters above sea level. The British defense positions are established on this level area, and are manned by remnants of the defeated British forces in Malaya who are well aware of the futility of resistance against the blitz-advance of the Imperial Japanese Army.

There are at least three airfields located on Singapore Island. One is situated close to the harbor, another on the eastern side of the city, and the third in the western corner of the island. These airfields surround the battery emplacements according to the generally accepted practice. However, as the original objective of these batteries was to defend Singapore from a possible attack from the south, the big guns are proving quite useless against the Japanese who are attacking from the north.

The principal establishments on the north of the island are the naval harbor and the refugees' shelters scattered around that harbor. Thus, the effective use of the batteries against the Japanese are limited to the seaborne attacks from the Malacca Straits.

Two Reasons Why

Moreover, there are two salient reasons why Singapore cannot be defended against the Japanese onslaught. One is the joint defense agreement existing between Japan and French Indo-China, and the other is the existence of a similiar understanding between Japan and Thailand. These understandings have completely freed Japan from any threats of attack from the rear.

From the outset, the British had known that the situation was unfavorable to them. This was the very reason why the pride of the British Navy, the Prince of Wales, as well as the battle cruiser, the Repulse, were sent to East Asia. Now that the two warships have been sent to the bottom by the daring pilots of the Imperial Japanese Navy, even those responsible for the defense of Singapore are well aware that the fall of the last British stronghold in Malaya is imminent.

INAUGURAL MEETING HELD BY NEW WOMEN'S GROUP

Marchioness Teiko Yamanouchi Tells Members to Help Achieve Final Victory

The inaugural meeting of the Dai-Nippon Women's Association, which has been formed with three women's associations united into one, was held at the Gunjin Kaikan, Kudan, Tokyo, 10 a.m. Monday attended by more than 1,500 representatives of the former associations and Government officials.

An opening address was made by Mrs. Kaoru Hatoyama, the director of the association, followed by the reading of the Imperial Rescript, an inaugural address by the president, Marchioness Teiko Yamanouchi, congratulatory addresses of the Premier, Minister of Welfare and Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. After the meeting the president and vice-president paid homage to the Yasukuni Shrine and the Meiji Shrine respectively.

Marchioness Yamanouchi stated:

"It is a matter of profound felicitation that the amalgamation of the three women's association has been carried out, thanks to the leadership of the Government authorities and the cooperation of those concerned. On this occasion I should like to appeal to you that all the women of Japan should enhance the traditional virtue of Japanese women and thereby help achieve final victory in the current war."

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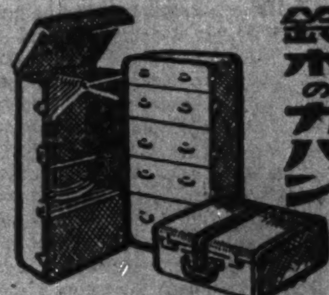

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ATTITUDE OF PEOPLE IS CHANGED BY WAR

Gloom and Despondency Existing During China Affair Completely Dispelled

December 8, 1941 was a momentous day, not so much because it ushered in one victory after another but because it was a turning point in our psychological attitude, removing all doubts, fears and vacillations of Japan's hidden power that had existed during the last few years of the China affair, writes Heisuke Sugiyama, a popular commentator, in an article in "Finances."

"Since December 8, the Japanese outlook on the current situation has undergone a complete change. An entirely different future faces Japan now.

"Up to that day our national outlook assumed a none too bright aspect, as if we were oppressed by a low overhanging dark cloud. What was the cause?

"The China affair had dragged on, with no immediate prospects of termination, and there was a certain amount of uneasiness in the hearts of the Japanese people. That such despondency should have existed is indeed deplorable but the people thought that it could not be helped under the circumstances.

U.S., Britain Behind

"Everybody knew that back of the China affair, there were those sinister hands of the British and Americans pulling strings, and playing for time. Yet we knew that there was not one among us who could show us how to get rid of these troublesome meddlers. Consequently the situation forced us to go at the root of the matter.

"This was the consensus of opinion held by a majority of the people in Japan, especially among the intellectuals. But they could not propose any thing more than what the trend of events indicated.

"Some thought that unless the Anglo-Americans were summarily disposed of, the chances of ending the China affair would be slim. Others were inclined to be over-cautious. The latter were of the opinion that an open clash with the United States and Great Britain should be the last resort, although they were convinced that if fight we must, our people would rise as one.

"It was under such circumstances that the third Konoye Cabinet started the Washington discussions which were subsequently continued by the Tojo administration. The change of the Cabinet caused no break in the negotiations. In fact, it was reported that it was Prince Fumimaro Konoye who sent Ambassador Grew a letter in which he stated that despite the cabinet reshuffle there would be no change in our attitude toward the conference and that we would exert our utmost, expecting the same spirit from the United States so that the discussions might be brought to a successful conclusion.

"While our intentions were genuine and the principles on which both Cabinets worked were consistent, there was a fundamental difference in the prosecution of those respective policies as later happenings have shown. In view of the results of the negotiations we can hardly credit the Konoye Cabinet as possessing the ability to deal with the situation that arose, with the same determination as manifested by the Tojo Cabinet. Herein lies the fundamental difference, the difference in the prosecution of the policy by the two cabinets.

"Our pre-war national mood seemed to have tinge of uncertainties. The fear seems to have originated in the knowledge of America's prodigious productive power. But as to the strength of our Navy, we were self-confident. We were also positive that our naval tactics war far superior to those of our enemies.

"It was indeed a great and unprecedented victory that the Japanese attained on the very first day of hostilities. "Contrary to the saying that God is always on the side of the strongest, God is on this occasion on the side of the righteous cause.

Knew It Instantly

"On that memorable morning, when we heard about the Japanese-American naval battle in far off Haiwaii, we knew instantly and instinctively that our Navy had taken the initiative. We felt a great relief and felt confident on receiving the news of our victory in destroying two enemy battleships. And what we learned in the evening about the actual situation was all out of proportion to what we had anticipated. We were simply overwhelmed by the immensity of the issue and future developments.

With this great victory, the question of a prolonged war has been greatly clarified. The ABCD line is now a thing of the past. With Hawaii in the coffin and Singapore one foot in the grave, we can perhaps take it a little more leisurely. We must thank America for what it has done to Guam and Wake, for, the huge amount of money on their equipment and fortifications will come in handy to us.

"We can use copra, sugar and hemp of the Philippine Islands with good advantage. We have to make most of them for the benefit of all concerned —primarily for war purposes and for the good of the inhabitants and the rest of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Singapore which was considered the main strength for a prolonged war is expected to fall momentarily. Then the Dutch East Indies will likely become a diplomatic issue and the issue turn out in such a way that it will not be necessary to make any more sacrifices on our part.

"Regarding the financial end of the situation affecting the Japanese occupied areas, our authorities and financial leaders have been delving into the subject of currencies and it is expected that some suitable measures will be evolved in the not distant future.

"We are greateful for the War of Greater East Asia. December 8, 1941 was the turning point in our psychological attitude, wiping out all our doubts, fears, vacillations and procrastinations."

Urging Filipinos to Cooperate

HARVEST YOUR CROPS

As soon as Japanese Forces occupy enemy territories, they begin to cooperate with the inhabitants of the region to restore peace and order so that the people can carry on their work unmolested. Shown above is one example of the Japanese efforts in the Philippines. Hand in hand with the Filipinos, members of the Army propaganda corps are about to go out into the country to urge the farmers to harvest their crops. (Censored by the War Ministry).

FINAL VICTORY TONE OF GERMAN JOURNALS

Mutual Assistance Among Fleets of Axis Powers Stressed By German Observers

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 2.—"Whatever our enemies are going to do, we shall beat them," declared the Voelkischer Beobachter in a review, of the situation in connection with Hitler's speech. "Every German, Italian or Japanese today knows what he is fighting for and why he is shouldering the burdens of this war and this fact assures final victory.

"Adolf Hitler's remark that the most difficult task is already behind us shows us what the future has in store for us. As we already suspected, Washington and London are showing surprise that the Fuehrer did not say anything new. It must be stated in this connection that the Fuehrer always left it to the enemies to find out what he is planning and what counter-measures they have to take against this. While these bunglers are indulging in speculations he is preparing new deeds and surprises which are making history."

U.S. Help Negative

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung writes on the same lines, stating "the strongest trump-card played by the British Prime Minister, namely U.S. participation in war, proved to be of a negative nature, at least for the time being, and, as he himself admitted, probably for a long time to come. By President Roosevelt's decision to provoke Japan in such a manner as to make war inevitable, the whole problem of the British Empire across all oceans has been unfolded. The official telegram of the Australian Government to London contained the world-historical phrase: "The Empire is in danger."

The Berliner Boersenzeitung confronted Churchill's maneuver of diversion with the Fuehrer's firm conviction of final victory. "The Fuehrer frankly tells the truth," so the paper writes, "and, conscious of the German people's complete confidence in him and his leadership, he emphasized the necessity for every German to produce arms and ammunition for final victory. The aim of the Fuehrer is to save civilization."

Axis Navies Cooperating

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 2.—The war situation is characterized at the present by the fact that the operations of the fleets of the three Axis countries are supporting and helping each other while at the same time weakening and handicapping those of the enemy.

This was proved fully by the liberty of action of the Japanese fleet in the Western and South-Western Pacific which is operating as if there did not exist any British or American fleet. This liberty of the Japanese naval command has been gained primarily by the initial big successes of its navy and air force at Pearl Harbor and Cape Kuantan but also from the support resulting from the fact that the British naval forces have to remain in the Mediterranean and in the Atlantic.

German battleships are binding in the Atlantic considerable forces of the British and are preventing them from cooperating with American forces against the Japanese. Although Britain is urgently in need of fast battleships in the Atlantic as well as in the Pacific, it is being forced by the Italian navy to keep five of them stationed in the Mediterranean. England must have in the Mediterranean a fleet superior to the Italian in order to escort her own war-important supplies to the battle-grounds in North Africa—and to prevent or to disturb Axis supplies going to North Africa.

Mediterranean Reinforced

The German and Italian naval command immediately took counter-measures by shifting strong submarine forces from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean and by eliminating Malta by incessant air attacks. Thanks to the available number of submarines, traffic on the Atlantic and the Arctic Oceans could be kept under constant pressure. Whenever the weather is permitting, German speedboats are attacking the enemy in the Channel region, with the result that British shipping is suffering serious damage there. Along all the coastal areas now in the hands of Germany, lively traffic is going on, safeguarded by the German navy. Occasional attempts by the enemy naval and air forces to disturb this traffic cannot always be prevented in view of the length of this coastal line. But immediate counter-measures turn such disturbances into mere temporary annoyances. On account of the frozen waters, blockade operations in the Finnish Gulf have come to a standstill, while traffic in other parts of the Baltic is going on smoothly.

The effect of increased submarine activity in the Mediterranean made itself felt immediately. As was now admitted by the British Admiralty the British battleship "Barham," 31,100 tons, has fallen victim to three torpedo hits shot from a German submarine on November 25, 1941.

Since quite a number of British warships have also been lost by the bold Italian action against Alexandria, by the submarines and the air force of the Axis Powers, the British naval command saw itself obliged to withdraw its forces to the Eastern Mediterranean and to resume the supply route around the Cape.

U.S. Shipping Sunk

At another point of the Atlantic, German submarines attacked the main shipping lines near the U.S.A. and Canada. A total of 43 steamers, with 302,000 tons gross register, were thus sunk there showing that the average ship had been about 7,500 tons in size. It is obvious that in view of this fact the U.S. fleet will have to resort to special measures regarding this submarine menace and the U.S. naval command will have to think twice before it can transfer a considerable part of its navy from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Pontianak, Borneo, Occupied by Japanese, Described by Former Visitor to Capital

Pontianak, the capital of Dutch Borneo, which was completely occupied January 29 by Imperial Forces, was described as a racial exhibition hall, by Dr. Seitaro Kokura who told a Nichi Nichi reporter of the features of the island in an interview Sunday.

Dr. Kokura once explored the western part of Dutch Borneo. His account follows:

"Pontianak is the capital of Dutch West Borneo, having a population of 45,000. The population is made up of Malays, Dutch, Chinese, Indians, Thailanders and Japanese—a veritable racial cocktail.

"Strategically, too, this capital of Dutch West Borneo occupies an important position. The Netherlands East Indies' troops under the command of a lieutenant-colonel were stationed there. In addition, a number of secret air bases are located in and around the place. It is also a terminus of submarine cables to Saigon and Java.

"When I visited this tropical town I was not a little surprised to see Malays bathing in muddy rivers several times a day. It is not easy to obtain fresh water in this town. So, a Japanese resident started the construction of an artesian well, but the construction was suspended due to interference of the local Dutch Government. Although the local government planned the construction of water works several times, they ended in failure. So if the Japanese plan was realized the local government would lose face. This was the cause behind the local government in ordering the Japanese to suspend well-digging.

"The Sultan of Pontianak was said to be quite pro-Japanese. During my stay there I was taking movies of the Mosque near Pontianak. A prince who happened to be there seemed to be much interested and requested me to call at the palace and film the life of the Sultan. The prince would now be glad to receive the Imperial Forces who have landed."

Greek Papers' Prices Up

Transocean

ATHENS, January 20.—The price of newspapers in Greece has been increased from 5 to 10 drachmae. This increase was prompted partly by the increase of salaries and partly by the rising prices for printing ink and other materials.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 6)

daily life. It is manifested in the deep and oft-repeated bows and kowtowings and good-natured smiles with which one person greets another anywhere anytime; in the universal reluctance of the people to say pointblank "No" to whatever propositions made by others; in their constant and redundant use of honorifics in speech and writing; in their timid shyness or their anxiety to please or to concede the right of priority to others or to avoid being thought too forward or boldly aggressive in company.

It is easy to misinterpret such politeness as obsequiousness, or even as pusillanimity arising from a self-conscious inferiority, especially by an intensively self-conscious and proud, arrogant people like the English or Americans who thought themselves the instrument of fate in subjugating the world. It is natural that such types as the English and Americans should misjudge Japanese politeness as a remnant of a feudal age in which a poor contemptible people should develop cringing and crawling manners peculiar to the debased slave. No less natural, though somewhat tragic for them, will be the process of disillusionment in reserve for them.

(To Be Concluded)

DRIVEN FROM CALIFORNIA

Must Evacuate From 69 Strategic Areas

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—Francis Biddle, United States Attorney-General, today ordered all Axis nationals to evacuate from 69 strategic areas of California by February 15, a report reaching here today from Washington disclosed.

It is recalled that Mr. Biddle announced on January 29 that Axis nationals would be withdrawn from strategic areas on the West Coast.

The report further disclosed that 17 other places will be defined as strategic areas, necessitating withdrawal of nationals of Japan, Germany, and Italy from those regions.

Finns Exchange Envoys

Transocean

LISBON, January 19.—The Finnish Minister in London, G. A. Gripenberg, arrived here today, thus concluding the exchange of diplomats between Finland and Britain. The group of Finnish subjects who left England numbered 25, and included diplomats, journalists and a few civilians.

PORTUGUESE PONDER ON ANGLO-U.S. AIMS

Landing of Troops in Ireland Reminds Them of Demand to Take Over Cape Verde

D.N.B.

LISBON, February 2.—The reported landing of U.S. troops in Ireland have made political circles here once again reflect on the probable war intentions of the Anglo-American camp.

At the same time they recall the desire, repeatedly expressed in the U.S.A. to take over the Cape Verde Islands and Madeira and to consider precautionary measures as necessary against surprises. Portugal, with its 11,000,000 inhabitants, has sent the greatest part of its forces to the colonies in order to meet such threats. It is therefore quite comprehensible that much importance is being attached to the report, which so far is still unconfirmed, that certain high personages of the Portuguese Government will meet some high Spanish officials in the near future.

Three-fold Policy

Portugal's foreign policy, according to a recent statement by Premier Salazar, stands on three pillars, namely the alliance with Great Britain, friendship with Brazil and the consultative pact with Spain.

The alliance with Great Britain could hardly be effective in the case of an Anglo-American attack against Europe. After the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, Brazil is not expected to have any understanding with Portugal on its resolution to maintain its neutrality. Thus the consultative pact with Spain alone remains and Spain is interested in keeping the Iberian Peninsula outside the military plans of the non-European countries.

Radio Program

Tuesday

	—Morning—
6:30	Serial Talk: "Ancient Patriotic Poems" by Dr. Sen-ichi Hisamatsu.
7:30	"National Resolution" by Shichiro Hozumi; Poem Recital by Kozo Kasuya.
8:00	News; Orchestra; "Brahms' Symphony No. 3."
11:00	National Class Hour; Music "Japan."
	—Afternoon—
12:00	Time; News; Hokuriku Folksongs; Nagoya Mandolin Band under Jiro Nakano: "Mandolinist March," and others.
1:00	Narration "An Account of Borneo Journey" by Ken Mitsuda.
1:30	Talk on "Clothing" by Heihachi Sakakibara.
2:00	National School Class Hour: Get-together on "Listen to the Accounts of Japanese Army and Navy's Heroic Efforts" by Lieutenant-Commander Kazuya Karaki and Tokyo Prefecture Aoyama Normal School Attached National School Pupils.
4:00	Serial Lecture on Wartime National Education: "Greater Asia's Education" by Baron Kimmochi Okura.
	—Evening—
6:00	Little Nation's Hour; News; Talk by Usaburo Taguchi.
6:30	Calling Farmers: "The Construction of Greater East Asia and Japan's Agriculture" by Masayuki Shigemasa.
8:00	Military Affairs Announcement; Story Telling "The Philippines Volunteers" by Bakin Takarai; War Songs.
9:00	News; Talk "New Greater East Asia" by Hidejiro Nagata; Shakuhachi Concert.
10:00	Time; War Situation; News.

NEW SPEED RECORD SET BY JAPAN ARMY

Advance Through Malay Peninsula Made at Rate of 20 Kilometers a Day

Since the first landing at Singora the Japanese Forces have advanced at the rate of 20 kilometers a day, which is the fastest rate of progress ever made by an army in the history of the world, says an article in the Monday Asahi.

The Japanese Forces effected their landing at Singora at 4:12 a.m. on December 8, continues the Asahi. It is 1,100 kilometers by rail from Singora to Johore Bharu, and the Japanese Army covered the entire distance in the short time of 55 days. This gives an average of 20 kilometers a day. Moreover since the troops did not travel in a straight line the distance they covered was actually much greater.

The advance of the Japanese in the Philippines was also very rapid, but the entire Philippines campaign lasted only eleven days. The Malayan campaign lasted 55 days, and the maintenance of this rapid rate of progress for such a length of time has never been paralleled in the history of the world. Even the famed Blitzkrieg tactics of the Germans cannot compare with this lightning-like advance of the Japanese Forces. The German advance was, at best, only 19 kilometers a day.

Several reasons have contributed to the achievement of this remarkable rate of advance. The whole peninsula is covered by a network of splendid roads, and secondly the mechanized corps of the Imperial Army was the last word in perfection, in organization as well as in material. Thirdly, the enemy in their hurry to escape left behind large numbers of tanks and motor-cars, not to mention a considerable supply of useful gasoline. These were utilized by the Japanese Forces to hasten their rate of progress. Then finally, the climate, though hot, favored battle conditions, for this is the season of the north-east monsoon, and the days were comparatively dry.

The difficulties encountered by the Japanese Forces are beyond description. Not only had they to penetrate thick jungles, cross vast swamps, and battle with jungle fever, but they also had to repair more than 250 bridges which had been destroyed by the retreating enemy. One of the detachments on the west coast once lost its way in the impenetrable forest near Gemas, and had to wander about the fever-ridden jungle for several days without food or water.

Excluding skirmishes, the number of battles fought by the Japanese Forces amounts to ninety-two. That makes an average of two battles a day. Immediately after landing at Kota Bharu, a small detachment attacked and burst through the Jitler Line. On all fronts, too, the Japanese scored overwhelming victories, and the first day's successes contributed greatly to the rapidity with which the Japanese Forces were able to advance southward. The enemy was obliged to keep on retreating, for they could not make any prolonged stand at any point. The occupation of Penang island, of Taiping on December 23, of Ipoh on December 28, all showed that the British could not stem the inertia of the Japanese advance. The enemy hardly offered any resistance at all. After the occupation of Malacca, the State of Negri Sembilan was taken in a single day. The fiercest battles took place at Kampar on January 2, at Trolak, Sulim on January 4, at Kuala Lumpur on January 11. The enemy were about 11,000 strong, and the strongest troops were placed in Perak. The main army was stationed at Kuala Lumpur, and another army was quartered at Kota Bharu. After the terrific defeat near Gemas, all the Indian troops surrendered, and at present the fort of Singapore is defended by British and Australian troops only.

The whole campaign was planned with care, the strategy and tactics followed being very unique. The cooperation between the land and air forces is the chief cause of the success of the Japanese Army. The troops that landed at Kota Bharu at once seized the air-base, and this made the later operations possible. The advance of the land troops was always accompanied by a corresponding advance of the air bases. The seizure of the Kuantan and Kuala Lumpur air bases drew Singapore within the sphere of effective bombing. Another note-worthy feature of the Malay campaign is the use of boats to convey the coastal troops on the west coast to points in the rear of the enemy. The Japanese could thus strike from the rear as well as from the front, and thus demoralized the enemy. It is the first time in history that such a strategy was used, and was possible only because the Japanese are an insular race.

Classified Ads.

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According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

AMAH-san wanted immediately by German bachelor in Tokyo. Apply Box 486, Japan Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED house amah wanted for Kamakura immediately. Interview first, bringing letters of recommendation. All travelling expenses paid. Good salary offered. Box 485, Japan Times, Tokyo.

HOUSE amah wanted. 228 Yamate-cho, Yokohama.

WANTED by German family a first-class, experienced house boy for cooking and general housework. Apply with references to Box 477, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

COOK or general houseworker, competent and trustworthy, economical management, good references, speaks English. Box 494, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK-AMAH or amah. Young woman wishes position in small family. Box 493, Japan Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED woman cook seeks position in foreign family. Speaks English well. References. Apply Box 484, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PRESS translator, hard worker, shrewd, quick in typewriting, seeks evening job. Permanent engagement preferred. Box 491, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG foreign girl seeks position. Has experience in stenography and accounting. Apply Box 5, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

THAI diplomat wants to rent completely furnished house, European style, with garage, central heating and garden. Rent ¥500 to ¥700 per month. Write to Thai Embassy, No. 52 Hikawa-cho, Akasaka.

For Rent, Tokyo

FOREIGN house, 2 bedrooms upstairs, dining-drawing room downstairs, completely furnished including silver and linen, also refrigerator, 3 stoves, etc. Rent ¥190. Apply Ryotaro Kobayashi, 61 Ryudo-cho, Azabu-ku.

IN Japanese house, furnished including silver and linen, suitable for single foreigner. Suharuin, 6 Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlon nail polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment.

FLORISTS

CUT and potted flowers. Fresh from our own nursery. Bouquets and wreaths of natural and artificial flowers. Prompt delivery. Takeuchi Florist, 47 Tansumachi, Azabu-ku. Tel. Akasaka 48-0877, 4710, 4824.

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NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter office. 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters new and used. Accessories. For sale at attractive prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

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For Rent, Tokyo

FOREIGN style house, hall, drawing room, dining room, sun room, library, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, central heating, garage, garden. Box 495, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGN style house completely furnished, drawing room, dining room, library, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, central heating, garage. Box 496, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGN style house, 6 rooms, flush toilet, high and convenient situation, quiet surroundings, in Azabu Kogaicho, a minute to tram and bus, rent ¥130. Tel. Akasaka 48-5130.

TWO-STORIED foreign style house, 55 Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku, 3 minutes to bus and tram stops. Dr. Masujima's Compound, formerly occupied by Mr. Crocker, American Embassy, 13 rooms, 2 bathrooms with gas geysers, central heating, servant quarters and garage. Apply Masujima's office. Tel. Ginza 57-4837.

Board and Lodging

TWO furnished foreign rooms with central heating, including breakfast and dinner, for ladies only, for ¥250 monthly. Box 4, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

EDUCATED middle-aged Japanese woman gives Japanese lessons to foreigners. Also will help in house work. Apply Box 490, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PROFESSIONAL teacher with 20 years' experience, gives Japanese lessons to foreigners. Apply Box 473, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

COMPLETE dinner set, 140 pieces, also polished crystal set, 54 glasses, 12 crystal plates, all best foreign make. Apply Box 421, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GOLF clubs, George Nicoll, Hickory Shafted; U.S. Royal balls and typewriters. Box 425, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GRAND piano, Collard & Collard, beautiful mahogany case, in good tonal condition, ¥3,900. Box 492, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BICYCLE for German lady, new or well preserved, possibly with footbrake. Write to Box 438, Japan Times, Tokyo.

BOOKS, new or secondhand, bought at high prices. We will call immediately on notification to Nagata Book Store, near Ikuta Shrine, Kobe. Tel. Fukiai 3616.

GOLF sets, pianos, sewing machines, electric refrigerators and phonographs wanted from non-designated foreigners. Apply with particulars indicating his nationality. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku. Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to, 20, 3-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer branch: Karuizawa Odori.

MEDICAL

OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist, English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata. Sanatorium—the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours: 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m. except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

AUTHORITIES SHUN EXODUS TO SOUTH

Japan's Future Population Policy Does Not Call for Emigration Southward

SELF-PRESERVATION CAUSE

Race Would Be Sapped by Tropics; Substantial Farming Wanted at Home

Clarifying Japan's future population policy, the authorities of the Planning Board declared in the Diet Saturday that no emigrant would be sent to the South, the Yomiuri reports.

By way of answering questions regarding Japan's future population policy raised at the meeting of the third sub-committee of the House of Representatives Budget Committee, Genki Abe, vice-president of the Planning Board emphatically stated that the Government did not think it advisable to send a great number of Japanese as settlers to the southern regions. He said that the vitality of the Japanese race would be sapped by long residence in the tropics and that 40 per cent of the whole population of Japan had to be kept home for ensuring food security.

Farm Labor Depleting

Explaining the reason why Japan must keep the farming population in Japan at such a rate, Mr. Abe said that for the past several years the people had steadily been drifting from agriculture to industry, and the tempo of this mass shifting in the vocational world of this country increased remarkably after the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937.

Last year, the farming populace constituted 40 per cent of the total population of Japan, and this percentage must be maintained by all means to enable a sufficient supply of food to the nation. However, it is difficult to maintain this rate in Japan Proper, because Japan Proper is already overcrowded with farmers. Therefore some of them should be sent to Manchoukuo where they can settle down as independent farmers.

No Petty Entrepreneurs

"For the fulfilment of the great task of establishing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, every Japanese must be mobilized and yet the number of Japanese is not large enough to perform all the work that has to be done for this purpose. So Japan must, in the future, use its people most effectively for the most important jobs only. From this point of view, the Government will discourage the opening of barber shops, cheap restaurants, laundries, photograph studios and the like by Japanese in the countries of the South.

"As a result of ethnological and geographical surveys of the South, the Government has concluded that the quality of the Japanese race will degenerate through long residence in the tropics. From the point of defense of the country, the Government disagrees with the sending of a mass of people as emigrants to the South. Therefore, Japan's emigration policy in the future will revolve upon Manchoukuo."

Army Disdains Economic Role

Meanwhile, Lieutenant-General Akira Muto, director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry declared in the Diet Saturday that the Army would like to free itself from various economic operations in the occupied areas, according to the same paper.

"It is necessary to start quickly economic operations in the Continent in view of the conditions prevailing in China and Japan at present. In some of the occupied areas in China, the projects regarding economic development and restoration are still under the management of the Army for various reasons. But the Army will place these in the hands of the people as soon as possible. The same policy will be applied to the economic development of the South, although it will take some time before the Army will give a free hand to businessmen from Japan in the operation of development projects in the southwestern Pacific area."

PLAN TO TRANSFER MILLS TO MANCHOU IS UNCHANGED

Factories of Non-Urgent Goods To Go Despite Projects in South

The policy of the Japanese Government concerning the transfer from Japan to Manchoukuo of spinning mills and other factories engaged in the production of non-urgent goods will be maintained unchanged in spite of the commencement of various development projects by the Japanese in the South, it was declared by Masataka Toyota, director of the Promotion Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry in the Diet, Saturday, according to the Miyako.

Mr. Toyota said that the Commerce and Industry Ministry was negotiating with the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry over the transfer of the miso and shoyu manufacturing factories from Japan to Manchoukuo. Those who owned the factories were forced to quit business.

The People's Rehabilitation Bank will finance these people in connection with the transfer of their factories, he added.

Industrial Bank Issues

New issues of the Industrial Bank of Japan's discounted debentures amounting to ¥30,000,000 will be floated on February 12. The issue price will be ¥100 against the face value of ¥100.

Expansion Considered For Japan Iron Works To Assume Leadership

Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi disclosed at the House of Representatives last Saturday that the Government was considering the expansion of the Japan Iron Works, the largest of its kind in Japan, so as to enable the firm to take the leadership in the iron and steel manufacturing industry of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The Minister also said that importance would be attached, in the reorganization of the company, to the adoption of the Fuehrer principle in the management of the firm and the expansion of the productive capacity of its subsidiaries.

¥180 MILLION CUT IN TAXES PLANNED

Government's Solicitude to Help People Causes Reduction in 1942-43 Fiscal Year

The tax reduction for the 1942-3 fiscal year will be about ¥180,000,000, which reflects the Government's endeavor to improve the daily life of the people, declared Hideo Matsukuma, director of the Taxation Bureau of the Finance Ministry, at the committee meeting for the Tax Increase Bill of the House of Representatives last Saturday.

Although the Government submitted at the current Diet session the new direct taxation plan aiming at additional State revenue of about ¥1,155,000,000 a year to help finance the current warfare with the United States and the British Empire, it did not fail to give its attention to improve financial conditions of those with many children, the furtherance of industrial productivity expansion and new economic structure movements.

To Increase Exemptions

According to the explanation by Director Matsukuma, the Government will increase considerably the number of designated industrial companies that are exempted. This will cause a decrease of about ¥151,000,000 in State revenues in the 1942 fiscal year.

Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry is drafting the national capital mobilization plan for the 1942-3 fiscal year in accordance with the public finance fundamental principle adopted at the Cabinet Council last summer, which provides that expenses for public finance and industrial funds will systematically be allotted on the basis of the national income and the living costs of the people. Importance will be attached, in its formulation, to the smooth raising of war costs, strengthening of national defense industries and the development of natural resources in the southern regions.

National Income ¥45 Billions

Out of the national income for last year which was estimated by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya at approximately ¥45,000,000,000, about ¥15,000,000,000 will be appropriated for living expenses of the people, about ¥23,000,000,000 for public financing, and about ¥6,000,000,000 for industrial productivity expansion funds.

Under the new taxation program, the Government tax receipts for the next fiscal year will increase by ¥973,588,000 from ¥4,995,769,000, it was revealed in the following data presented by the Finance Ministry to the Diet. (In ¥1,000)

	Tax in 1941	Increase in 1942
Income taxes	1,374,388	535,593
Corporate taxes	692,687	114,274
Inheritance taxes	122,047	1,155
Textiles consumption taxes	130,697	51,442
Specific articles taxes	250,992	9,504
Electricity and gas taxes	—	15,883
Advertisement taxes	—	8,514
Taxes on pari mutuel tickets	—	39,262
Corporate extra profit taxes	856,162	164,467
Individual extra profit taxes	159,536	25,468
Stamp receipts	154,383	6,031
Other taxes	1,252,425	—
Total	4,995,769	973,588

300,000 HOUSES PLANNED

Housing Corporation to Start This Year and End by 1945

The Housing Corporation's plan of building 300,000 houses for the general public and some 80,000 houses for factory workers was disclosed by Hidefumi Kawamura, director of the Livelihood Bureau of the Welfare Ministry at the Diet, Saturday, reports the Yomiuri. The substance of his announcement follows:

"The Housing Corporation has plans to build 30,000 houses in the 1941 fiscal year, to be followed by 60,000 in 1942, and 70,000 in 1943, 1944 and 1945. The plan calls for a total of 300,000 houses available for the public at the end of 1945. In addition the Corporation intends to build 31,445 houses and 52,000 dormitories for factory and mining workers."

Bill Clearings

February 2
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	304,394	205,367
Balance	37,276	34,420

SAME AID PLEDGED TO ERSATZ INDUSTRY

State Stresses Role of Substitute Goods Despite Resources From South

The Japanese Government's policy for giving continued protection to industries turning out substitute goods even when natural resources begin flowing into the country from the southwestern Pacific areas was made clear in a statement by Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi at the Diet, Saturday. Minister Kishi's reply came in answer to a fear expressed in connection with the status of high-cost substitutes requiring expensive techniques when rich natural resources of the South at low cost become available, reports the Yomiuri.

Cannot Forsake Technique

The valuable technique of Japanese industries, built up by long years of experience, cannot be buried under even if rich resources from the South begin flowing into Japan, making it difficult for industries producing substitute goods to compete favorably with industries using cheap and better resources, said the Minister. He believed it important to maintain some of the more vital substitutes industries even in the future for the purpose of national defense and improvement of industrial technology.

Bauxite From South

The aluminum industry has been operated with bauxite imported from the southwestern Pacific. After the cessation of bauxite imports following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the industry had to substitute Chinese alum shale. This called for the installation of costly equipment.

Industrialists, however, are disinclined to take such initiative, taking the view that as soon as high-quality bauxite imports from the South are resumed their new installations will become needless. To meet the situation, the Industrial Equipment Board buys the required equipment to be hired out to aluminum manufacturers in order to continue output of this metal with the use of new materials.

To Push Substitutes

Even after the conclusion of the Greater East Asia War the Government will continue its present substitutes policy, for maintaining the new substitutes equipment in operation, as well as for the encouragement of high technique that results from arduous experience.

They are important for the promotion of national defense and autarchy. The difference of profits between the high cost substitutes industries and manufacturers using cheaper and better natural resources will be adjusted by artificial devices, such as "Profit Pooling System."

Regarding the development of natural resources of the South, Minister Kishi added two note-worthy points:

1. Buried resources of the southwestern Pacific regions are possessions of the Nation as a whole, purchased by the precious blood of the people of Japan. They must be developed for laying the foundation for higher national defense, and in no way can they be made hens to lay golden eggs for a limited number of private enterprisers.

2. Engineering and technology gained from our past experience in the development of natural resources of Japan, Manchoukuo and China will be fully utilized for the development of resources of the South with speed and efficiency.

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE SHOWS GREAT INCREASE

Rise of 8,498,963 Cases Over Last Year Noted; Annuity Also Gains

A great increase in the number of contracts for postal life insurance and postal annuity has been registered, according to figures released by the Communications Ministry.

The number of new postal insurances contracted in December, 1941 amounted to 507,464 cases valued at ¥131,306,345. The number of insurance contracts as of January 21, 1942, totaled 54,041,411 cases, with an aggregate of ¥11,216,790,665. This is an increase of 8,498,963 cases adding up to ¥2,331,861,368 compared with a similar period one year ago.

The number of new postal annuities contracted in December 1941 totaled 59,969 cases with an amount of ¥45,411,103, showing an increase quite without precedence in the history of the postal annuity service.

The new contracts are classified as follows: Annuity with payment to start immediately, 8,098 cases, amounting to ¥2,936,793; Deferred payment, to be paid in one lump, 7,003 cases, ¥10,036,346; Deferred payment in installments 6,028 cases, ¥312,429, and others.

The number of postal annuity contracts as of January 31, 1942 aggregated 881,998 cases, amounting to ¥35,237,313. Comparison with the figure for one year ago shows an increase by 223,225 cases amounting to ¥34,051,516.

First It's Sugar—Now Government Says Rubber-Sole Shoes and Skirts Coming Out

Close upon the heels of the announcement about the distribution of extra allotments of sugar to the public around February 5, distribution in the immediate future, of first-grade rubber-sole shoes to farmers and miners all over the country as a result of the brave exploits of the soldiers down South, was announced by the Government Sunday, the Asahi reports.

The announcement which made all farmers and miners in this country happier than ever and made them renew their resolve to do their utmost for the expansion of productive power was made by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino at the meeting of the fifth sub-committee of the House of Representatives Budget Committee in reply to an interpellation by Sadataro Omoto of the Yokusan Doshikai.

"The demand for rubber-sole shoes among farmers and miners who are working hard to produce more rice, more iron and more coal is very strong," the Agriculture and Forestry Minister said. "In order to meet their request, the Government is planning to distribute a great number of these shoes made of the rubber recently shipped to Japan from the South.

"Some kind of mark symbolizing the brilliant victories of the Japanese Army over the British forces on the Malay front which enabled Japan to obtain rubber will be put on the shoes to be supplied in large numbers to farmers and miners.

"Of course, priorities in the supply of these shoes will be given to those employed for the expansion of productive power. As to the number of shoes and the date of distribution, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is now consulting with the Commerce and Industry Ministry."

Meanwhile the same paper states that the Government will shortly distribute skirts for girls of national schools. The necessary tickets will be handed over to the school authorities toward February 4 or 5, who in turn, will allot the tickets among the girls.

EXCHANGE TRADING ZOOMS UP TO ¥8.10

High Level Set in Afternoon Session; New Accounts Make Good Showing

Tokyo Exchange skyrocketted by ¥8.10 in the afternoon session while all the new accounts started strong on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Monday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

Greatly encouraged by the news of the fall of Johore Bharu into Japanese hands, all the new accounts were higher at the outset of the market on Monday morning. Among others, the tobacco shares rose from ¥3 to ¥4 during the early calls of the morning session.

Starts 60 Sen Higher

In the short-term division, the bourse issue started at ¥132.40, 60 sen higher than its closing price on Saturday, and registered ¥132.50 for a time in the morning.

In the afternoon, N.Y.K. and other major stocks were short and fluctuating. On account of lack of incentive, the volume of trade grew smaller in the long-term section.

Toward the close of the afternoon session, however, the bourse issue began to indicate a strong upward tendency, and then, with an amazing speed, jumped up furiously in the nick of time. It was about to break through the ¥140 mark when the market was put to a close.

The closing quotations of Tokyo Exchange in the morning and afternoon of the day were respectively ¥131.70 and ¥139.80.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Fuji Spinning (50)	....		65.0	65.5
Do. new (25)			36.2	....
Kanegafuchi Sp (50)	152.5	d2.8	153.9	154.8
Do. new (25)	95.8	d .8	96.8	96.9
Teikoku Rayon (37½)	....		90.2	90.0
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	73.0	d .1	....	74.2
Tokyo Rayon (50)	33.3	u .3	33.0	32.3
Electro-chem (50)	60.0	u .5	....	60.5
Ensuiko Sug (50)	....		....	63.3
Japan Mining (50)	63.0	d .1	63.5	64.1
Manchuria Industry	59.5	u .5	....	60.2
Tokyo Stock (50)	132.4	d .1	133.7	135.3
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	110.3	d .6	110.7	111.0
Do. new (37½)	94.1	d1.0	94.9	95.2
O. S. K. (50)	100.0	d1.5	100.9	101.4
Do. new (37½)	84.5	d1.6	85.5	86.4
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	80.9	....	81.9	82.2
Ishikawajima S.B. (25)	54.1	d .4	55.0	55.4
Uraga Dock (50)	132.9	u .8	87.1	87.8
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	103.0	u1.0	104.0	104.9
Hitachi Works (50)	76.0	....	76.5	75.0
Steel Tube (50)	75.8	d .4	77.1	77.8
Third Section				
Japan Fat (50)	63.0	d .4	63.0	63.6
Japan Soda (25)	30.2	d .4	30.8	30.9
Japan Oil (50)	81.8	u .4	82.5	82.8
Karafuto Oil (50)	50.4	u .4	51.0	51.2
Nichiro Fish (50)	74.2	d .1	74.8	74.8

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5%	106.15	106.15	106.15	106.15
Second 5%	106.10	106.10	106.10	106.10
First 4+	102.85	102.85	102.85	102.85

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	131.6	139.1	131.6	139.1
N. Y. K., old	109.7	110.0	109.6	109.6
N. Y. K., new	93.9	94.3	93.9	94.1
Kanegafuchi Spin	152.5	153.4	152.5	153.4
Do. new	96.0	96.5	95.9	95.9
Teikoku Rayon. n.	89.7	90.0	89.4	89.4
Osaka Stock, new	71.5	72.2	71.5	71.9
S. M. Railway	68.4	68.8	68.4	68.8
Mitsubishi Heavy	102.8	103.0	102.8	103.0
Hitachi Works	75.7	75.7	75.4	75.4
Japan Steel Tube	75.7	76.3	75.7	75.9
Japan Oil	81.5	81.9	81.5	81.8
Japan Mining	61.9	63.1	61.9	63.1
Manchuria Ind	59.2	59.4	59.2	59.4

BIG MOTOR BOATS TO BE REGULATED

New Firm Planned to Control Operation to Improve Goods Transportation

With a view to placing large type motor-schooners on a more rational operation to improve marine transportation of important commodities, a national policy control corporation will shortly be established with the support of the Maritime Affairs Board of the Communications Ministry, says the Asahi. The new firm will be financed by owners of the small craft and capitalized at ¥5,000,000.

The projected shipping company will be invested by the Communications Ministry with authority to charter all the large-type motor-schooners in Japan on a monopoly basis and then operate them in accordance with the Shipping Control Ordinance.

Disregard 150 Tons Less

Small-type motor-schooners less than 150 tons each, however, will not come under the control of the firm. The total number of schooners larger than 150 tons throughout the country is estimated at about 350 ships.

The Maritime Affairs Board of the Communications Ministry decided on supporting the creation of such a corporation in view of the mounting demand for shipping bottoms resulting from the progress of the industrial productivity expansion campaign and the important role being played by small craft in the transportation of important cargoes on coastal runs.

New Firm to Cooperate

Close cooperation will be maintained between the projected firm and the Shipping Operation which is shortly to be set up under the leadership of Noboru Ohtani, president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The operation association will be assigned with missions similar to those to be played by the schooner firm in accordance with the State Shipping Management Ordinance to be enforced under the National General Mobilization Law.

The ordinance will empower the Communications Minister to requisition all Japanese-registered mercantile vessels and lend them to the Shipping Operation Association. The actual operation of the craft, however, will be conducted by the existing steamship companies on a commission basis.

HIGH RECORD MADE IN SALE OF BONDS

Digestion of State Securities Biggest Since China Affair Despite Greater Issue

Owing to the successful efforts by the Finance Ministry and the whole-hearted cooperation by banking institutions, the digestion of Government bonds for last year showed the highest record ever set since the onset of the China Affair despite the increased issuance following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The rate of bond digestion for last year against the issuance stood at 83.8 per cent.

Government securities floated during last year totaled ¥8,782,000,000 which is ¥2,115,000 more than the figure for the previous year. The sale, however, moved upward by 5.2 per cent from 78.6 per cent. Out of the total for last year, ¥1,600,000,000 was taken up by the Deposit Bureau of the Finance Ministry, ¥285,000,000 by other governmental offices, ¥590,000,000 by the general public through the post offices and ¥4,800,000 by banking institutions and securities dealers.

Reason, Money Men Backing

The most important reason for the record-breaking sale is attributable to the spurred support by the monetary organizations which took ¥2,750,000,000 in 1940 but their subscription increased by ¥2,000,000,000 last year. The following table of digestion conditions between 1937 and 1941 clearly indicates the formidable economic strength of the Japanese Empire contrary to the false propaganda of the British and American economists who expected that Japan would go bankrupt in the long run.

Government loans were issued year after year in increasing volume, but they were digested at a further increasing rate, as shown in the following table: (In ¥1,000,000)

	Issuance	Digestion	Percentage
1937	1,300	730	56.1
1938	4,330	3,786	87.1
1939	5,281	4,709	89.1
1940	6,667	5,234	78.5
1941	8,782	7,366	83.8
Total	26,359	21,825	82.8

Meanwhile, the Bank of Japan announced that ¥1,698,950,000 of corporate debentures were issued last year, showing a gain of ¥353,770,000 for the year 1940. The mining industry accounts for ¥50,000,000 of the total; the manufacturing industry for ¥677,400,000; the utility industry for ¥364,200,000; the agriculture, forestry and fishery industries for ¥1,350,000; the railway enterprise for ¥236,100,000; the shipping for ¥15,000,000 and miscellaneous lines for ¥1,698,950,000.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	139.1	+ 7.30
N.Y.K., new, short-term	94.1	— 1.30
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	95.9	— .60
Yokohama raw silk forward	153.7	..
Government bonds, Kogo 5s	106.15	+ .05

Bank of Japan Accounts

February 2
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,256,191
Over Issues	556,191
Deposits	683,414
Loans	652,295

KAWAJI DIRECTS TEIKOKU

Promoted to Presidency of Staple Fiber Company

Torazo Kawaji, a director of the Teikoku Staple Fiber Company, was promoted to its presidency at a meeting of directors held last Saturday. He succeeds Zengoro Yasuda who assumed the chairmanship of the board of directors.

Before the election, shareholders of the spinning company met in conference at the head office, Marunouchi, and approved a plan to maintain the share dividend for the second half of the 1941 business year at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

Tateishi Succeeds Terao

Nobuo Tateishi, president of the Petroleum Joint-Sales Company, was appointed vice-president of the Teikoku Petroleum Company, Saturday. He succeeds Susumu Terao who recently handed in his resignation, the Miyako reports.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1942

The Malay Campaign

The Imperial Headquarters issued a communique on Sunday evening announcing the arrival of the Japanese vanguard on the shore opposite the fortified island of Singapore on the day previous. This report is confirmed by the communique issued on Saturday by the British military command in Singapore and transmitted here from Berlin by the Asahi correspondent. This report from official British quarters states that the British forces on January 31 withdrew from the Malay line to the Island of Singapore.

The advance of the Japanese Forces to the town of Johore Bharu is significant for a three-fold reason. First, it means the conclusion of military operations in the Malay Peninsula and the complete control of the whole area by Japanese arms. Second, it marks the beginning of the Japanese assault upon the island fort of Singapore. Third, the peninsular campaign which has just been brought to a close stands out as a brilliant achievement by Japanese arms which proved their superiority over the British in all points and on all sides.

The importance of this campaign warrants its review. Japan opened the Malay campaign at dawn, December 8, when her troops went ashore, in the face of hostile fire, at three places in the north of the Peninsula, namely, Kota Bharu, Singora and Patani. Since the railway between Singora and Johore Bharu covers a distance of 1,100 kilometers, the Japanese Forces, reaching the southern extremity of the Peninsula in exactly 55 days, progressed at the daily rate of 20 kilometers on an average. As a matter of fact, their progress was made even at a greater rate, because the nature of the land operations demanded many turns and detours according to the conditions of the terrain in which the action had to take place.

The rate of advance registered in the battle of Hankow, the record set in the China campaign, is far below. The best record had been made by the Japanese contingents landing at Linguan Bay, near Manila, in the early part of the Philippine campaign. The average rate of progress made by these units was slightly less than 20 kilometers a day. The speed registered in Malaya is a further improvement, setting a new world record. What is no less remarkable is the fact of such rapid progress being maintained over a period of two months. By way of comparison it may be noted that the world renowned German blitzkrieg on the Soviet front was made at a daily rate of slightly above 19 kilometers.

This remarkable speed of the Japanese advance is no doubt due to more reasons than one. It must in good part be explained by the competent and well directed training the Japanese soldiers had received and, above all, by the high spirits which animated their action throughout the campaign. It may be also noted that no small facility was provided by systems of good roads running through the Peninsula, excepting the jungle areas. The highly mechanized units of the Japanese Army must also be mentioned. Further to facilitate their movement, the Japanese found at their disposal large numbers of tanks, motor vehicles and motor fuel abandoned by the retreating British. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Imperial Headquarters in its communique of Sunday says that the fuel captured on the field of battle is "quite enough for the army's self-supply."

The story of the Malay campaign would not be complete without reference to some of the conditions under which the Japanese had to fight and advance. The jungle which some British military experts believed would never be penetrated or negotiated by any modern army offered bad enough obstacles. But the Japanese proved themselves quite equal to the jungle or any adverse conditions imposed by the tropic country. Further, the Japanese advance was often impeded by the bridges destroyed by the enemy before his retreat. It is officially stated that no less than 250 bridges were found in ruins, calling for repairs. The severity of the whole campaign may also be seen from the fact that the main forces on either side had 92 encounters, which means two a day on an average.

The most impressive feature of the Malay campaign must be seen in the superb command by which the Japanese Army has throughout been directed. By its sweeping strategic conceptions, by its bold decisions, by its unfailing resourcefulness, the Japanese command displayed its superiority over the enemy command at all points. Its superb character was first seen in the effectual collaboration of the land and air forces on all occasions. The number of British, Australian and Indian forces outmaneuvered and cut in the rear is said to be equivalent to at least two army divisions.

The resourcefulness of the Japanese command was proved more than once. At the battle on the river Pera, the British main forces, holding their position on the left side of the river, were taken by surprise by the Japanese sailing down the swift stream in small boats and outflanking the enemy position. No less brilliant a strategic move was shown when the Japanese, after the capture of Batu Pahat, sailed down the Malacca Sea and landed at many southern points successively to cut off the enemy's rear. The British were given a series of surprises by a strategic conception the like of which has never been known in the war annals of the world.

The concluding phase of the Malay campaign is now to develop in the island of Singapore. The island, although only 21 square miles in area, has been fortified over a period of a score years at the outlay of more than £50 million. The whole island is bristling with arms that the best of modern science can produce. But with the command of the air as well as of the sea now in Japanese hands, the island stands hopeless and isolated, only to count out its measured days. It is thought that Singapore, because of its more even and regular terrain, would be less formidable and easier to take than Hongkong, if attacked from the rear.

Whether true or not, Singapore, already badly battered from the air, can now offer only passive resistance which will be of decreasing importance, from the general point of view. While Singapore's sand runs out, new fronts will no doubt be opened for the decision of more important issues elsewhere.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Japanese Politeness

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part I

Once more Japan has demonstrated its martial valor and its skill in the use of military weapons. That Japan is a strong military nation was no secret to the world: its wars with China in 1894, with the Boxers in 1900 and with Czarist Russia in 1904 had given convincing proofs of it. So universal indeed was the wonder evoked by this peculiar Japanese trait—its bravery in war—that many people came to regard the Japanese as a nation peculiarly endowed with fighting qualities.

A study of Japanese character, begun in Europe and America as soon as Japan's door of age-long exclusion was thrown open to the intercourse of the nations, was further stimulated and intensified as the Japanese reputation for warlike qualities spread far and wide in the world.

Such study or researches produced a curious result. It has been proved that the Japanese possess many qualities including such as are apparently incompatible with military prowess: gentle manners and politeness, modesty and self-abasement, loving devotion to pursuits of taste and fine arts, keen appreciation of beauty in nature, love of children and filial piety, chastity and self-denial of women, as well as fervent loyalty to the Emperor. Whereas martial valor is the quality that is displayed only in wartime, the other gentle characteristics are best demonstrated in time of peace and friendly intercourse. So have the Japanese acquired the reputation in peace of being a gentle, amiable, industrious people like any other civilized nation on the globe. How is it that a people so devoted to peaceful avocations and so fond of art and pleasure, should prove in war so invincible, so dangerously strong? The Japanese have been a source of perpetual wonder to the rest of the world.

Master Propagandists

As Japan's enemies, after the Sino-Japanese war, started the legend that Japan was both a warlike and an ambitious nation, seeking the conquest of the world, we should not be surprised, now that Japan has again drawn its sword and is waging the land, sea and air battles in the South Seas in so spectacular a manner, if its adversaries should launch a mighty campaign of falsehood and villification against Japan, trying to convince the world that Japan is the son of hell, possessed of all the baleful qualities of the devil. Nor can anyone doubt but that such propaganda would be conducted in a most telling and effective manner, seeing that our adversaries are Washington, London and Chungking, the three Governments most famous in the world for their skill in this new weapon of war.

The great majority of mankind are naive and superficial folk, ready to take appearances for realities. Their gullibility is profound, almost unbelievable, as we can see by the numerous easy exploits and machinations of paltry criminals. How many persons, apparently sane and sensible, are constantly being duped and victimized, very often, by the most absurd or transparent tricks. No wonder that the common credulous people should mistake gallant exterior for true bravery, hypocrisy for virtue, humility for cowardliness and gentleness for imbecility. But woe betide any country that is under the dictation of rulers no wiser than such persons.

For in their eyes bulk would be greatness, money wealth, the manners of a swashbuckler those of a valiant knight, and superiority in the number and tonnage of fighting apparatuses would be the determining factor of victory in war. They would take little account of the spiritual qualities hidden in the hearts of men and women of which one may see little telltale signs. And such indeed were the skin-deep prophets who in the wars of 1894 and 1904 had foretold that Japan was a country narrow in territory, poor in money and natural resources, and small in the stature of its soldiers, and therefore would fail. It is always very risky to jump to conclusions from outward or apparent symbols.

Ways of Politeness

Take, for instance, the matter of Japanese politeness, generally acknowledged to be one of the characteristic Japanese traits, which has been a subject of much debate in the past, even of snares and pitfalls. It is shown in a thousand and one ways, in the very gestures of men, women and children in the commonest transactions of

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AIR STRENGTH OF N.E.I. COMMAND SUFFERS INCALCULABLE DAMAGE

War Proves Incapability of Dutch Forces to Check Assaults of Japan's Invincible Armada

By AMAR LAHIRI

As India is the brightest jewel of the British Crown, so the Dutch East Indies is the bulwark of the Netherlands' existence as a state, as nation. With the eclipse of the European Netherlands, Batavia has become the mainstay of the administrative domination of the refugee Dutch Government in Eastern Asia.

Relying on the armed might of the Anglo-American democracy, it not only refused to effect a mutually beneficial understanding with Japan, but accelerated its war preparations as the inner ring of the democratic battle line in Outer East Asia. It definitely declared that the Colonial Government was opposed to accepting the principle of co-prosperity of Tokyo. Because of this change of front, the War of Greater East Asia has been extended to the Dutch East Indies and the Japanese Forces are scoring decisive victories in Dutch Borneo and Celebes.

The initial Japan-N.E.I. clash has proved that the Dutch fortifications in the Strait of Macassar and in the Strait of Molucca are quite ineffective to withstand the coordinated assaults of Japan. Particularly the N.E.I. air force has shown its incapability to stage air duels with the Japanese Army and Navy Air Forces. However, it has to be admitted that the Dutch war preparations in the colony outside Java and Sumatra are not so well organized. The main line of defense is in Java and that is why the headquarters of the allied supreme command has been established there. Since Batavia has accepted the Anglo-American defense plan, it is obvious that its fighting machinery will be used by the Wavell set-up and the Hart naval command as part of the front line defense wall of the democracies against Japan.

Shelters Constructed

The War of Greater East Asia has again highlighted the importance of effective aerial battle technique. Warplanes are the most fundamental factors in hewing the destiny of a fighting formation. The N.E.I. air force which has already suffered the destruction of a number of squadrons on account of the Borneo-Celebes and Malay campaigns is not now in a position to check the raiding sorties of Japanese war birds. The only thing is that in Java a chain of underground shelters have been constructed as precautions against air attacks.

It is definitely known that across the channel from Sourabaya on the island of Madura there are extensive underground naval ammunition and power factories. Some time ago the Dutch command did not hesitate to say that these military objectives are practically indestructible, since a system of galleries precluded their complete demolition if air missiles should penetrate to any one section of the plants. Moreover, relatively safe air raid shelters are scattered throughout Java. A month before the outbreak of the current hostilities in Greater East Asia, the Dutch authorities used oil boilers and obsolete armor plates for underground steel caves of security against sky raiders and torpedo bombers.

Steps to Minimize Effects

The Colonial Government cannot say that so far as the protection of military objectives in Java is concerned, it has not taken adequate steps to minimize the effects of air bombardments. Besides these type of camouflaged precautions, anti-aircraft batteries have been installed on all localities of importance and mobile air defense squads have been formed to fight fire, direct the movements of civilians and remove the injured to safe places. Also anti-parachutist battalions have been organized to keep watch against the landing of airborne enemies. All these concentrated military measures have been implemented to make Java and Sumatra as less vulnerable to air attacks as possible.

The only defect in the preparedness is that the anti-air raid plan was perfected on the presumption that the Japanese Forces would not gain an upperhand in Malaya. Consequently, the Japanese control in Malaya has disclosed the comparative vulnerability of the military establishments in Java and Sumatra. For that reason the Batavia Government is urging London and Washington to dispatch more bombers and fighters to the N.E.I. It has realized that its air defense is no longer a match to check the bold attacks of Japanese sky hawks, enjoying supremacy in all aerial combat zones.

Air Force Organized

In October last when the so-called democratic encirclement ring against Japan was perfected, the Dutch East Indies according to reports from democratic quarters, had an air force consisting of 1,000 planes including about 180 trainers and about 150 obsolete aircraft. This shows that prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Batavia command had organized its regular air force with 670 airplanes of new and latest designs.

How swiftly the air strength of the N.E.I. had been bolstered can be witnessed from the fact that in March 1940 its air force consisted of only 75 old-style planes. The bulk of the newly-organized air force is concentrated in Java and the planes in use are mostly of British and American makes. In the naval base at Sourabaya, there are a sizeable number of PBY-5 Catalina air patrol ships.

As the N.E.I. air force has already suffered telling destruction at the hands of Japanese raiders in Malaya, Borneo, Celebes and Sumatra, it can be imagined that Batavia's present air strength is in the neighborhood of 400 planes including 100 bombers, 120 fighters, 80 reconnaissance planes and 100 seaplanes, the majority of them being concentrated in Java. However, it has been reported that a few more fighters and bombers have arrived in the Dutch East Indies and that a portion of American pilots who originally served in the Philippine front have now joined the Batavia air force having successfully brought their own war machines. In that case it can be assumed that the N.E.I. air force has been revamped, now totaling 150 fighters and about 180 bombers.

Ceaseless Bombing

From this computation it is clear that the present air power of the colony is far too insignificant to do any tangible damage to the Japanese air command. On the other hand, as Java has well-constructed ground fortifications to check the depredations of air assaults it is certain that Japanese warbirds must continue ceaseless bombing to destroy all objectives of military value.

Judging from the feverish activities in the democratic line-up, it can be presumed that fresh methods will be adopted to increase the strength and efficiency of the air command in the Dutch East Indies. Even then it has to be noted that as the N.E.I. has not yet organized aircraft factories to manufacture airplanes other than a few assemblies, it would be impossible for the Wavell machinery to increase the number of warplanes at short notice.

The only way the Dutch East Indies can hope to temporarily stave off intrepid Japanese assaults is to induct the services of seasoned Anglo-American airmen who would fly the machines of their own choice. At any rate, judging from the superior ability of the Japanese air armada, it would be utterly fantastic to anticipate any burst of brilliant show from the allied command in Java.

Japanese Sculpture

Terra-cotta figures of men and women excavated from old burial mounds are impressive specimens of Japanese sculpture of remote antiquity. A tradition dealing with the first century before the Christian era refers to these clay figures as anything but novelty.

The account of interring these figures as substitutes for human beings, interesting though it is, is often discredited by archaeologists.

At any rate, there has been a growing tendency among scholars not to consider these figures solely in connection with inhumation as immoation. These figures not only illustrate a bit of the contemporary customs and manners but reveal the employment of simple techniques by which expression is given of the strength of men and the loveliness of women. There are models, also, of animals, houses, furniture, utensils, perhaps intended for the service of the dead in a future life. Some scholars maintain that these clay models belong to a later date than those in human form.

These clay figures bear witness to the developments of Japanese sculpture made at a slow pace through a period of many centuries. The introduction of Buddhism in 552 a.d. changed the aspects all of a sudden. The first Buddhist sculpture then brought from Chosen was very similar in style and technique to the Chinese sculpture that flourished at that time, and was much given to idealism. Japanese works followed the line with some modifications.

In the eighth century direct contact with China was established. The Buddhist sculpture of China had turned to the realistic. In those days Japan drew largely upon diversified lines of Chinese culture, and Japanese sculpture was naturally receptive to the contemporary realism.

In the 10th and 11th centuries Japanese civilization bloomed forth in its own way. Court nobles were afforded opportunities to cultivate their aesthetic interests. Demand for grace and elegance led to the producton of highly decorative sculpture. As the power of the aristocracy waned, sculpture degenerated. Forces for revival were soon at work.

Buddhism began to relax its hold on sculpture in the 15th century. No great works of sculpture were thereafter produced, though technical skill was manifest in making minor articles such as sword guards and masks and in architectural decoration.—Commerce Japan.

NGLAND THREATENED BY INCREASED MENACE

British Rule Over India Facing Imminent Termination

Berliner Boersenzeitung

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill knows that the existence of the British Empire depends on Britain's rule over India. Since Japan entered the war and is knocking at one gate to India, Singapore, the importance of India and of the realm between Capetown, Calcutta and Port Darwin for the Empire has become more obvious every day. Great Britain's war effort is unthinkable without the reservoir of troops that triangle constitutes. In the Libyan campaign Indian and Australian regiments under the command of British officers were led to the attack upon General Rommel's tanks, guns and machine-gun nests.

India's importance as a factor of the British war economy need not be stressed. It will be sufficient to point out that leading Americans are greatly worried over the danger menacing their own economic war if the Indian realm is rendered inaccessible to the exploitation of the United States.

Withdrawal From Atlantic

Recognizing this role of India, the British concentrated their energies on the war in the Mediterranean area. Their advance into Southeastern Europe was already motivated by the hope of eliminating the German danger from the Eastern Mediterranean for ever, and by relieving the pressure on their bases at Port Said and Alexandria. The Cyrenaica offensive was to bring North Africa into British hands and to free the road from Gibraltar to Suez from the German-Italian menace.

In order to secure Britain's rule over the Indian realm, Churchill within the last two months threw all available land, air and naval forces into the battle. Battleships and airplane carriers, cruisers and submarines were withdrawn from the Atlantic in order to cut off General Rommel's supply lines. The most distant parts of the Anglo-Saxon world had to furnish troops and war material to a great extent, which fact bears testimony to the importance in which the object of these tremendous preparations was held.

General Rommel's achievement as well as that of his German and Italian soldiers is all the more brilliant for that reason. Today Churchill, as well as his generals and admirals, have to come to the bitter conclusion that they failed in relieving the pressure on the road through the Mediterranean and on Suez, and that the danger from which this artery of the Empire was to be freed, continues to exist.

Consternation in England

The Japanese are standing before the Eastern gate to India. By carrying out a brilliantly conceived strategic program leading to the destruction of the American Pacific fleet and to the occupation of important American bases, the Japanese abolished any danger, menacing them from the rear, and were able to develop their attack in the realm of the Indian Ocean on a broad front. Consternation is prevailing in England in view of the fact that most important positions have already fallen into the hands of the Japanese.

Burma is seriously menaced. All harbors on the Western coast of Malaya, facing India, are occupied by the Japanese. Thus to all intents and purposes the United States is already cut off from India, as all shipping would have to proceed under conditions which could not be borne for any length of time. For the first time in the history of the British Empire, India, the great reservoir of manpower and material resources, is directly menaced.

THE WISE

The wise embrace all knowledge, but they are most earnest about what is of the greatest importance. The benevolent embrace all in their love, but what they consider of the greatest importance is to cultivate an earnest affection for the virtuous. Even the wisdom of Yaou and Shun did not extend to everything, but they attended earnestly to what was important.

Their benevolence did not show itself in acts of kindness to every man, but they earnestly cultivated an affection for the virtuous.

WEALTH OF FACTS AND FANCIES OF LOOCHOO ISLANDS RECALLED

Numerous Coral Reef Isles Form Defensive Barrier; People Hard Working, Peaceful and Cooperative

Some sixty odd tiny coral reef isles bestrewed on the border of the deep blue Pacific and the rolling East China Sea between Kyushu and Taiwan form a defensive barrier for Japan against the vast Asiatic Continent.

These pigmy-like keys, the nucleus of the Ryukyu (Loochoo) archipelago—almost a complete stranger to the moving world of today—possess a wealth of facts and fancies hitherto unknown. It seems that in the past, the Loochoo Islands were a highly prized "Golden Fleece" that sent many a western nation on wild quests and goose-chases; but, today, the yesteryears of adventures have simmered into the dim past. And the Loochoo Islands have undergone a face-lifting that streamlines its past with its present and its future—even in name, although popularly known as the Ryukyu Islands, it is officially Okinawa-ken, one of Japan's 50 prefectures.

Okinawa Prefecture consists of three main islands; Okinawa, Miyako and Yaeyama. The principal island, Okinawa, is narrow and long, its length being pretty close to 100 miles. It is only two and a half miles at its widest spot. Capital and chief harbor is Naha, a bustling city of 68,1000 souls who know no winters. Ryukyu is a land of graves, sugar, sweet potatoes, cabbages and "Kara-te." It is only on the island of Okinawa that this article is centered.

Strong Believers

This elongated island is literally covered with graves—beautiful edifices, constructed from huge rocks, chiseled, cemented and coated with creamy-white plaster. From sea, land or air they resemble well-masoned boroughs or camouflaged citadels. In contrast to these magnificent graves, the natives live in shabby, tumbled-down shacks but there is an important reason for this.

The Okinawans are strong believers in ancestor worship. They believe that every man returns to his hereditary birthplace so with him goes his entire fortune which is used in the building of his tomb and in the maintenance of its upkeep.

The land is comparatively poor, unarable and is knotted with graves. Interlaced between these imposing tombstones are recherche Sogo Palms and dwarfed sugarcane fields, the latter of which play an important role in the daily livelihood of the Islanders.

An occasional diminutive papaya tree, a small mango bush and a sawed-off banana trunk add color and harmony to this terrain and keep reminding one that Okinawa is in the tropicial zone.

Okinawa is crowded and the citizens by the hundred have migrated to the South Seas and overseas. Living as they do, they have had rigorous training in economy. They work hard. They cooperate. They are peaceable, obedient and prolific.

Fortresses of Bygone Days

Typically tropical are the turquoise waters of Ryukyu. At the entrance of Naha harbor are the proud remains of two fortresses built decades ago by the sun-tanned islanders to ward off the invaders, the Chinese privateers. Trade and communications both by water and air are carried on continuously with the main islands by up-to-date conveyances.

The trend of the New Structure has been extended to these isles. Pork, one of their staple foods, has been curtailed to help relieve the shortage in the pork supply. Pigs and cattle have been herded by the Okinawa people for generations. Fishing, too, has been a Ryukyu profession for ages. From their tiny southern village, Itoman, the fishermen have braved thousands of miles of perilous seas in miniature dugouts, paddling as far as the Dutch East Indies, bringing home rich catches of bonito, squib and tunny. Today, they still pursue their ancestor's trails in small semi-modern fishing skiffs.

"Awamori," a seemingly harmless name, is the island's prized spirit; and this extra-fancy ditty has the kick of a 20-mule team. It was often believed that this drinker's delight was alcohol extracted from sweet potatoes It is sake distilled under a Ryukyu process.

The Okinawa women with their long hair—so long that it easily reaches the ground, fragrant it with camellia oil, fix it up in such a way that men look obfuscated; but they warmly smile because they like it.

'Kara-te,' or Self-Defense

"Kara-te" is Ryukyu's art of self-defense. It might be called pugilism—not with the fists but with the hands. It has the likeness of a Javanese dance, but the motions are more brisk and every muscle is a weapon of defense—thus an assailant is a doomed man.

The old books mention the fact that when the great 14th century adventurer, Marco Polo, returned to Europe from his Celestial adventures, he told his European contemporaries about a small island off the coast of China that possessed no weapons whatsoever but was impregnable!

"Kara-te" is a reserved art never brought into practice for aggressive brutality nor commercialism. It is a sacred tradition. "Kara-te" students are trained in self-control, courage and poise.

Every prominent Okinawa businessman has his room in a tsuji house. Here he finds advice and counsel as well as entertainment and relaxation. Here he discusses a business deal over a cup of tea with his business colleagues.

It is also in the tsuji-houses that one witnesses the folk dances and hears the folksongs of ancient Ryukyu.

The history of the Ryukyu Islands is a hodge-podge of tales both authentic and fantastic.

In Japanese history, the first mention of Ryukyu was noted in the year 1187 A.D. From then until the 19th century Loochoo lived in glory and splendor for centuries; all the while it paid tribute both to China and Japan.

It was during Japan's hibernation period that Ryukyu was the only source of foreign contact with both Japan and the Western world. Okinawa benefited. Commodore Matthew C. Perry, bringing his Black Ships to Japan, first called at Naha, then known as Napaking, and arranged for supplies before sailing for Uraga. The Commodore himself was surprised to find a Protestant missionary, Bettelheim, working among the islanders. The missionary is still revered, there being a monument built in his memory.

Germans Succeed in Solving Problem In New Electric Welding Machine

In the workshop two long rails are put into a giant vice. A worker presses a button and suddenly a sheath of fire juts out from the end of the rails. Two electro-motors which move the jaws of the vice, take the ends of the rails apart again, only to press them the more closely together. Every time the ends touch, there is a new, still more violent rain of sparks. At last, with an especially impressive display of fireworks, the electro-motors open, the red hot iron loses its bright coloring because the electric current has been turned off, and the end of the rails are firmly joined. The electric butt welding machine—the name of this giant vice has completed one welding operation.

The rain of sparks, described above, is caused by the electric current which runs through the jaws of the vice into the rails. By taking the rails apart and pressing them together again, the ends are burned off, and the profiles to be welded are thoroughly cleaned. This electro-chemical process assures the quality of the connection and its high mechanical resistance.

The electric butt welding machine for profiles of 40,000 mm. was built by the Allgemeine Elektrizitats Gesellschaft, Berlin, and delivered to Australia, India, England and many other countries. It is chiefly useful for the welding of rails. The longer the rails are, the fewer the jolts will be which are inevitable where rails are connected by fish plates, and the strain on the wheels of the rolling stock is considerably decreased. Thus running expenses of railroads are lowered. The German railroads have taken advantage of this process on a large scale. On several lines, rails, 295 feet long, are in practical use. On some lines, where traffic is particularly heavy, there are rails, even 590 feet long. Across bridges and through tunnels, rails no less than 6,100 feet long have been laid. The transport of rails of that length would seem to present a problem. It has been found, however, that rails of any length will follow the curves of a line by their natural elasticity, so that their transportation causes no difficulty whatsoever.

Between 3 and 5 kw of electric energy are needed for the welding of normal rail profiles. When the welding operation has been completed, only a small amount of polishing with the chisel and the hand grinding machine is required. Welding is the cheapest means of connecting rails. Other enterprises can also use the butt welding machine, for instance chemical factories which need pipes made of high grade steel for highest temperature and pressure. These are essential requirements in the synthetic production of gasoline.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Roosevelt Fooled His People

To the Editor:

Peoples of the world felt deeply sorry for the Americans in general when they heard once again the sad story of the American debacle at Pearl Harbor. The story as related by the Washington Government on the basis of the report by a special Committee of Inquiry revealed what a predicament the American nation has been driven into because of the incompetent and ill-disciplined commanders of the armed forces in Hawaii. The United States has no fleet in the Pacific to protect itself.

The report indicated that both Admiral Husband Kimmel, former Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific fleet and Lieutenant-General Walter Short, former Commander of the Hawaiian Department, were off duty on the night of December 6, 1941. These army and navy chiefs were on a Saturday night spree in company with lady folks at dinner parties somewhere in Oahu Island quite distant from their important posts. The supply of champagne and Scotch and soda was plentiful, and the atmosphere was mellow. So neither Admiral Kimmel nor Lieutenant-General Short saw any sense in leaving enjoyable social affairs before they were over. Forgetting the warning from the Washington authorities that some sort of conflict might arise between Japan and the United States at any moment, these army and navy commanders did not get home until the wee hours of the fateful morning of December 7.

Men under Admiral Kimmel and Lieutenant-General Short were as carefree and negligent as their bosses. At about 6:30 o'clock that morning, an hour before actual Japanese bombings took place, the report indicated, the American destroyer Ward sank a Japanese submarine in Hawaiian waters. The authorities in Hawaii were duly notified thereof, but no action was taken, and no warning issued.

What the Committee report did not mention was the fact that President Roosevelt made a false statement in his message to Congress; Namely Mr. Roosevelt declared that Japanese Forces attacked Pearl Harbor without warning. I repeat the President of the United States said Japanese Forces attacked Pearl Harbor without warning. Of course this statement is not true.

Then what does this mean? It simply means that President Roosevelt tried to fool his people about the outbreak of the war. He had been fully aware that a majority of the American people did not want war but that they would be led to take up arms if they were told that their country had been attacked without warning. So Mr. Roosevelt made his voice hoarse crying that Japanese bombers attacked the American naval base in Oahu Island.

The Committee report indicated two things. First, President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Navy Knox passed the buck to Admiral Kimmel and Lieutenant-General Short for the disastrous naval defeat at Oahu, although the former are to blame as much as the latter. Last, but not least, President Roosevelt told a lie when he said that the Japanese attacked Hawaii first. In other words, Mr. Roosevelt fooled his people all along about the outbreak of the conflict for the purpose of stirring up war fever.

B. C.

Tokyo, January 29, 1942

As in the Military

"Did Nellie reject Johnnie when he proposed?"

"No; she put him in Class 5—to be drawn on only as a last resort."